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Coghill

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THE FAMILY OF COGHILL CONTINUED

A SUPPLEMENT TO AND CONTINUATION OF
"THE FAMILY OF COGHILL," By JAMES HENRY COGHILL,
(The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1879),
AND SETTING FORTH THE GENEALOGY OF THE COGHILL
FAMILY, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS UPON THE
VIRGINIA DESCENT OF FREDERICK COGHILL,
AND THE ILLINOIS DESCENT OF
BENJAMIN COLEMAN COGHILL,
AND FAMILY TREES.

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By WILLIAM HAWES COGHILL

THE DIETZ PRESS, INCORPORATED
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1956

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THIS WORK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

TO MY CHILDREN

ELISABETH COGHILL STULL, WILLIAM WALLER COGHILL,

ROBERT GREGORY COGHILL.

ALSO, WITH ESTEEM, IT IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO,

IN MARRIAGE, HAVE RELINQUISHED THE COGHILL

SURNAME IN LENDING DISTINCTION TO OTHER

FAMILIES, AND TO THOSE OF OTHER LINEAGE WHO HAVE

GRACED AND ADVANCED THE FAMILY OF COGHILL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THIS book would not be complete without an expression of gratitude to those who have helped to make it possible.

The search for material began with a study of Illinois records. There Mrs. Beulah V. Braun, Clerk of the Henderson County Court, Oquawka, Illinois, made a transcript of all of the Coghill entries in the records of that Court. She also supervised the photographing of the Coghill cemetery and the recording of tombstone inscriptions there.

Elmo Hassebrock, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Nashville, Illinois, provided records of the land transactions of John Waller Coghill, father of the author, during his short sojourn in Southern Illinois.

Meanwhile, a study of Virginia records was instituted. This was undertaken by Miss Ann Waller Reddy, Richmond, Virginia, a genealogist listed with the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia. The typing of records and manuscripts was handled by Mrs. Mary R. Williams, secretary for the Sons of the American Revolution, Richmond, Virginia.

The author wishes to extend his deep gratitude to Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, 405 North Davis Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, for her enthusiastic work in extending the research for this book and in editing the manuscript.

Deep appreciation goes also to the staff of Dietz Press, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia, for their assistance and for their gracious cooperation in printing this volume.

Judge Leon Bazile, Elmont, Virginia, gave valuable assistance in locating key pictures of family interest.

Throughout the work, Coghill relatives of Illinois and Virginia have lent encouragement. Hazel Coghill Spradlin, Garnett, Kansas, opened a reservoir of old letters which made a valuable contribution. Mary Coghill Strickler, of Roseville, Illinois, herself a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been constantly alert for pertinent family history.

Muriel Coghill Williamson, Gainesville, Florida, contributed the biography of her great-grandfather, James M. Tucker, as written by her father, George Ellett Coghill, at the age of sixteen.

Among the helpful Virginia relatives, Lillian Hawes Coghill, Richmond, Virginia, assisted in extending the family record as compiled by James Henry Coghill, and in straightening out difficult points of genealogy. In one instance, she was able to clarify a situation in which one Coghill married

a Coghill so distantly related as scarcely to warrant the term "cousin."

Mrs. Bessie Coghill Cobb and Mrs. Whitemell Coghill Boyd provided valuable information for extending the family record. Mrs. E. S. Coghill, Bowling Green, Virginia, made available a cherished collection of aged letters. Among these were the love letters written in 1815 by William Goodwin Coghill at Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Mary Samuel, whom he later married. In point of ethics, love letters may not be published; but the entire collection provided interesting and helpful side-lights on family history.

Mrs. Jesse C. Towles, *née* Bernice Duke Hogan, painted the coat of arms which is reproduced as the frontispiece of this book. Mrs. Towles' mother was Emma Coghill, daughter of Lawrence A. and Ann Shattuck Coghill of Lothian in King George County.

James Coghill, Rochester, New York, and Helen Sailer, Monmouth, Illinois, contributed generously with their cameras.

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INTRODUCTION

THE book, "The Family of Coghill," by James Henry Coghill, was printed by The Riverside Press, Cambridge, in 1879. After years of research and at great expense, approximately two hundred twenty copies¹ were printed and distributed through personal presentations by its author.

It is a handsome book, illustrated with excellent steel engravings, its leaf edges burnished with gold, and with the coat of arms of the Coghill family (the first of that name²) embossed upon the cover in gold. Subsequent to the issuance of the book, its author obtained additional information pertaining to the family. This information, in certain in-

¹ Copies are in existence which bear the inscription, presumably in the handwriting of the author: "225 Copies Privately printed for presentation." Other similar inscriptions record the edition as consisting of 220 copies. In addition to the copies which were distributed to relatives, friends, libraries, and historical institutions in this country, there are indications that a number of copies were presented by the author in the course of his travels in England and in Europe. A list of the known copies in libraries in the United States is noted herein, on page 233.

² See "Frontispiece." See also description of arms, page 17.

stances, he had printed in the form of inserts, which, seemingly, were affixed to the copies remaining on hand, and, probably, sent to those to whom he had presented copies of the book. Other bits of interesting information which came to him after publication the author appears to have noted, in his own meticulous handwriting, in the volumes remaining in his possession, and in those readily accessible to him.

In point of concept and literary style, the book was a highly dignified and formal production. However, the foregoing additions, corrections, and comments, made by its author, lend a touch of personalization to many of the extant copies—and unmistakably bespeak the continuing interests in, and devotion to, family matters of this first published American author on the subject of the Coghill genealogy.

James Henry Coghill's volume of 1879 first came into this present author's home when he was a small boy. It had a profound effect in engendering self-respect, a consciousness of family ties and devotion, and subtle inspirations which have continued consciously and, doubtless, subconsciously through life.

The American "Middle West" of the 1870's and 1880's, in which this present writer then resided, was not much given to heraldic devices and pretensions. Its own pioneer period was too ready at hand, with its tales of adventure, conflict, and courage, to require a harking back to those

earlier times "when knighthood was in flower." Yet, tales of that different and earlier "chivalry" were by no means unknown in the literate households of that section; and the knowledge that one could readily and provably associate himself with both periods—with the hardened hands of the one and the golden crest of the other—could not but inspire in a youth a certain sense of pride, even a secret sense of superiority. In time, of course, this was heavily weighted, if not overbalanced, by a sense of obligation.

Walter Lippman has written: "There are no people who cling so ardently to a family tree as those who have come down in the world." This statement, while containing its element of truth, would perhaps be more comprehensive if to it could be added the words:—*unless they be those who have gone forward in the world, mindful of their heritage.* Surely, for example, James Henry Coghill, the founder of successful business enterprises on both coasts of the American continent, and a valued and respected citizen in both areas, would not have spent the years of a well earned and comfortably endowed retirement in composing a record of the Coghill family if he felt that he and that family had "come down in the world" in any sense other than that they were *descended* from and obligated to a distinguished lineage. In that sense, the Lippman observation becomes more of a pun than a platitude; for who can cling more tenaciously to a family tree than he who compiles a genealogical work of 200

pages, to be published and distributed at his own expense?

As has been intimated, such are the realizations which have been developing in the mind of the present author since his early childhood. Now, after nearly three quarters of a century, and finding himself in retirement from a busy professional life, he turns again to James Henry Coghill's volume with a full sense of his own obligations. It is from an endeavor to face and, in some measure, to discharge these that this present book results.

Obviously, the 1879 work, though a tribute to the family's illustrious and/or respectable past, was primarily intended as a record for, and an inspiration to, his own immediate posterity, his kinsmen, and the Coghill descent generally. One can only constructively honor what is past by projecting that past into the present and the future. Otherwise, as Carl Sandburg wrote in his earlier years, ". . . the past is a bucket of ashes." It would appear, then, that a point has now been reached in the advance of time at which it is both logical and desirable again to record and project—to add new chapters to the lengthening and ever-expanding chronicles of the Coghills.

In undertaking this responsibility, the present author will seek to render full and appreciative tribute to his predecessor. That done, he feels that it would be inappropriate to apologize to that predecessor for this effort to continue and supplement the earlier work; for the evidence is clear

that no member of the Coghill family would welcome such an endeavor more whole-heartedly than would James Henry Coghill.

Regrettably, the present writer has not been able to travel extensively in England, as did James Henry Coghill. In consequence, no effort will be made herein to record the advance of the British branches of the family. There is ample indication that our English, Scottish, and Irish cousins will attend to such matters in their own meticulous fashion. Therefore, only a brief recapitulation of James Henry Coghill's findings in the earliest British records of our family will be included.

Additional information will be provided in connection with the Virginia branches of the family. Aware that the great majority of the Coghills in America are descended from the early Virginia lines, the present author has, since his retirement, moved his residence to Virginia, in order that he might spend some years amongst the relatives and records in this ancient Commonwealth—and that he might, so to speak, walk the paths his fathers trod through a period of three centuries.

A substantial division of the book will be devoted to the Illinois branch of the family, from which the present writer himself comes. Naturally, the development of this branch, since the migration of its founder, Benjamin Coleman

Coghill, from Virginia in 1836, is a subject particularly familiar to this author.

Perhaps the most substantial supplement which this volume will offer, in addition to the family trees, or charts (which are, so far as possible, brought up to date and are presented diagrammatically), will be in the form of correspondence. It is one thing to identify one's forebears and kinsmen. It is quite another thing to *know* them. In the opinion of this writer, old letters provide the best, and often the only, access to such intimate acquaintance. Many people in our times undertake to study history through the medium of canceled postage stamps—philately. But historians—even family historians—find the letters themselves more rewarding historically (if not financially), and consider the preservation of such documents to be vastly more worthwhile.

Old land patents, deeds, wills, and inventories, too, while generally less intimate than personal letters, have their way of lending a hard core of information to both the social historian and the family historian, and so are worthy of ready access and of preservation through publication—for the loss or destruction of court records, even, is by no means unknown in history, especially in the history of the South. Therefore, a number of transcripts of such documents pertaining to the Coghill family in America are included.

Finally, let it be plain that the author does not in any

way wish to pretend or imply that the following pages present a definitive history of the Coghill family, whether in America or elsewhere. It is hoped that it has been made clear that this book represents an endeavor to bring the work of James Henry Coghill forward, and to supplement and expand that work to the limit of practical capabilities of the present author. Indeed, a definitive genealogical work on any family is all but inconceivable. And, even if such a goal could be closely approached in a book, it could not be hoped that such a book would continue long in its comprehensiveness—for that way lies extinction.

In the foregoing knowledge, the present author hopes that other Coghills, perhaps as yet unborn, will in time bring forth volumes more complete than his own, possibly entitled "The Family of Coghill Further Continued" and "The Family of Coghill Again Continued." He hopes that his own pages will have preserved for them some findings of value and substance; and that their pages will become more complete, more detailed, and more distinguished as the Coghill family, sound in the past, promisingly advances into a challenging future.

WILLIAM HAWES COGHILL

The Sevilla Hotel Apartments
115 North Jefferson Street
Richmond, Virginia
May, 1956.

OF GENEALOGY IN GENERAL

THE Virginia historian, John Burk, in writing "The History of Virginia from Its First Settlement to the Present Day [1804]," began: "There has prevailed among mankind in every age, a desire to be acquainted with their origin; and the disposition is almost equally general, to believe this origin illustrious, or at least respectable."

This present volume bears its witness to the truth of the first clause of the foregoing statement. With regard to the second clause, it is believed that these pages will disclose that the Coghill family is, relatively, at least, quite fortunate.

As Burk suggests, genealogy, the study of family pedigrees, is as old as recorded history itself. Beyond that, in its unrecorded, often inexact, yet none the less cherished forms, it recedes into prehistoric obscurity amidst the songs of minstrels and the painstakingly communicated (if sometimes lavishly embroidered) lore and legends told around family firesides—whether in caves or in castles.

Quite naturally, there is an all but universal affinity between recorded genealogy and culture. As civilizations have advanced, means have generally been found or developed

for tracing and recording the lineage of those responsible for such advancements. Conversely, as civilizations have declined or fallen, their proud records of family descent have generally lapsed, lost continuity, or have been destroyed altogether—generally through the agency of the very forces (whether social, political, or military) which have brought such civilizations low.

The antiquity of recorded genealogy, though often neglected, is rarely really unknown to those who have been reared in religious surroundings—whether Christian or otherwise. Indeed, many religions seem almost to have been built around such memorabilia, and there are few which ignore the potentialities of such continuities. In youth, many of us have been moved to childish amusement or, even, disdain by tales of “ancestor worship” among remote or “heathen” peoples—comfortably unmindful, in juvenile self-assurance, of the implications of our own filial devotions, our fascination with velvet-covered family albums, and the solemnity of visits to the family burial plot.

In the matter of “ancestor worship” it may be observed that amongst our own countrymen ridicule is sometimes directed against the predilection which the South and, notably, Virginia, its cultural fountainhead, have long displayed in matters of genealogy and family ties on an exact, exacting, and constantly expanding basis. Yet, it is somehow revealing to note how often the very authors of such derision

are themselves the first in court when some opulent, if unfamiliar, kinsman dies intestate. It is amusing, too, to observe others of this persuasion who, skipping all intervening records as being extraneous and tedious, will claim direct, lineal descent from some famous personage of the past—a personage of a similar name, but who, in actuality, died unmarried or without legitimate issue.

We are familiar, also, with those who denounce genealogy in words to the effect that it matters not *who* a man is or whence he comes—that it is, rather, *what* he is that counts. Yet, do we not frequently find among the adherents of this philosophy those who will haggle endlessly over the lasting qualities of, and perpetual care for, their own tombs and headstones. Might not a surer and less morbid approach be found in recourse to the couplet: “They that honour remembrance due, with time’s advance find honour, too.”

In any case, in such matters, this writer sides with the Greek historian, Polybius, who, more than a century before Christ, wrote: “. . . the knowledge of what has gone before affords the best instruction for the direction and guidance of human life.” The advance of mankind has been a hard and tortuous one—and it can be warned that those who cannot remember the past are condemned to live it again. We should study how we got where we are if we want to know where we are going.

OF ENGLISH GENEALOGY

IT is advisable—indeed, it is often essential—to avoid specific dates and attributions in tracing and discussing the mores of a people.

Such caution is especially recommended in treating the background and development of a race whose origins and ethnological involvements are as diffuse as are those of the English-speaking peoples.

As has been said, certain political and cultural conditions seem generally to have been prerequisite to the recording of genealogy on any large and substantial scale. Ideally, in the land or amongst the peoples involved, there should be a common language—both written and spoken. There should also be firmly established agencies—whether political, religious, or scholarly—for the making and/or reception of formal records and for the safe and lasting preservation of such records *en masse*. There should be some semblance of economic stability. And, on a family level, there should be a smattering of literacy.

In the most general sort of way, then, it seems reasonable to say that such conditions did not coincide in England on

any widespread basis until about mid-way of the Christian era or, in other words, toward the close of the so-called Middle, or "Dark," Ages. Thus, those who, for the sake of convenience, have been content to mark the commencement of recorded English genealogy as of the year 1066, the conventional date of the Norman Conquest, are certainly "within bounds," so to speak—yet, they are apt to find so specific a calculation a bit confining, if they mistake the "milestone" for the mile.

Obviously, the family relationships of royalty, involving vast treasures, domains, and powers, have been looked to with greater caution, precision, and care than have those of persons of lesser rank and affluence. In consequence, those whose lineages touch upon such royal lines may indeed inherit fortuitous, effortless, and somewhat uncommon excursions into genealogical antiquity. Such sallies, however, can all too rarely be enjoyed with impunity. For vast treasures, domains, and powers, while unquestionably inspiring the most careful attention to priorities and pedigrees, have also a way of lending associations marred with lineal informalities and with parricidal machinations, not infrequently punctuated by the crash of the headsman's axe.

A modern-day historian, W. E. Lunt, writing of the Anglo-Saxon institutions in his "History of England," complains: "The chronicles which have guided us through the mazes of the political narrative, contribute their bit, but it

is a sorry bit. To the historian of that age it never seems to have occurred that men of a later day would be interested in the daily life of the ordinary man as well as in the deeds of kings and armies, of clerks and saints." Similarly, it is significant to the genealogist that even the pedigrees of the English kings become disconnected and obscure in a period but a few centuries prior to the Norman Conquest. And it would seem to stand to reason, therefore, that where the historians of royalty falter, the family historian is not likely to find a footing even as firm.

Only those who have delved into the sparse, uncommunicative English chronicles of the Dark Ages, and have sought to piece out their story with the aid of archaeology and adventurous conjecture, can fully appreciate how unfruitful is the field which this period presents to the genealogist. Destructive invasions from without, and incursions by barbaric tribes within; domestic wars in and between the small kingdoms into which Anglo-Saxon England was divided; general illiteracy; the absence of printing and an indigenous "literary" language; the rises and declines of ecclesiastical power and favour; the varied and unstable procedures and practises at law; the successive and alternate upbuildings and destructions of small "principalities," together with their castles, fortresses, and "seats"—all these things, and others too numerous to be mentioned here, combined to produce a situation through which only a virtual prince of

pretense and presumption might trace a true and detailed course to kinship with some specific Caesar, or some explicit Celt.

As to the so-called "native" tribes which lurked along the borders of England's earliest recorded history—the Celts, the Picts, the Scots, and their warlike and warring brethren of whatever name—a more unlikely field for genealogical exploration could hardly be found. For these ancient worthies would seem to have been characterized by a determination to destroy, or be destroyed by, any form of civilization which might have produced a successful attempt to document their days. Indeed, one of the few graphic attempts is to be encountered in certain illustrated editions of "A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia," by Thomas Hariot. Hariot was sent out to Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, to report on the land and its inhabitants. At the same time, John White, a sea-captain and artist, undertook to make sketches of the natives, whom the English were wont to call "heathen salvages." It is both interesting and significant that White appended to his unique pictures of the coastal Indians and their "fashions" several views entitled "SOM PICTVRES OF THE PICTES WHICH IN THE OLDE TYME DYD HABITE ONE PART OF THE GREAT BRE-TAINNE." Of these the author or publisher wrote: "THE PAINTER OF WHOM I HAVE had the first

of the Inhabitants of Virginia, gaue me allso thees 5. Figures following, fownd as he did assure me in a oolld English cronicle, the which I wold well sett to the ende of thees first Figures, for to showe how that the Inhabitants of the great Bretannie haue bin in time past as sauuage as those of Virginia." The date and source of the "oolld English cronicle" is not given, but the indications of these portrayals of the "Pictes" and of others noted as inhabitants of "yet another nation nigbour vnto the Pictes" are that, by comparison with these early inhabitants of England, the 16th Century North American Indians were a docile, peaceable, and highly modest race. Indeed, on the basis of such a comparison, if it is a fair one, it is quite reasonable to conclude that it would be as simple to seek the detailed family histories of the ancient American Indians as to pursue genealogical investigation into the ancient past of certain English tribes.

In concluding this chapter it should be explained that the foregoing generalized information pertaining to English genealogy has been given with a particular purpose in mind. A brief effort has been made to show that, by and large, and for good and sufficient reasons, recorded English genealogy generally commences about the time of the Norman Conquest. For, inasmuch as the genealogy of the family of Coghill, in its known antecedents, commences in recorded form at about the same time, our Coghill family can, with-

out pretense, be said to date back as far as most families of English origin, and, did not modesty intercede, it could be intimated that it dates back vastly further than most. What its annals were before that time, no man can say. It will be our further purpose, then, to show that since that time, to use the words of John Burk, its annals have been at certain times "illustrious," and at all times "at least respectable."

OF THE SLINGSBY AND SCRIVEN LINES IN NORMAN ENGLAND¹

ON the maternal side, the Coghills are descended from the Slingsbys, a famous family, identified with English history for a long period. The first of the Slingsby family in England accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy. Members of the Slingsby family intermarried at an early date with the Percys, the heads of which house were successively the earls of Northumberland; and, later, with several other noble families. Many of them held high positions under their government, and some were the recipients of special honors from their sovereigns. One, from loyalty to his king and convictions of duty, suffered the loss of his fortune and his head. One, from the impulse of a noble and generous nature, lost his life in trying to save that of his servant. Any descendant from such men, who does not look on this lineage with pride, can hardly be expected to emulate their virtues or to bequeath to posterity similar examples.

¹ Information for this chapter was obtained from *The Family of Coghill* and *Official History of Knaresborough*.

The Slingsbys are descended on the maternal side from Gamel, the king's forester, who settled near Knaresborough soon after the Conquest. He had a confirmation of his lands in Scriven by Henry I (A. D. 1100 to 1135). He was the first of his house who enjoyed the feudal honor of capital or chief forester of the forests and parks of Knaresborough. The posterity of this Gamel took the name of Scriven from their habitation.

Joanna de Scriven, the fourth in descent from Gamel, and daughter of Henry de Scriven by his wife, Alice, daughter of Richard de Caperon of Scotton, was heir to her father's estates. When she married William de Slingsby of Studley in 1357, she carried into the Slingsby family the manor of Scriven, with several others, and also the dignity of capital forester of the forests and parks of Knaresborough. William was son of John de Slingsby (great-grandson of William de Schlingisbye of Schlingisbye in the North Riding of Yorkshire) by his wife, Agnes, daughter of William de Stodleigh (Studley), and heir to her brother, William.

Hargrove's "History of Knaresborough" points out that Scriven Hall, a seat of the "ancient" family of the Slingsbys, is in the park on the right side of the road leading from Knaresborough to Ripley. It has undergone many alterations, some additions having been made to it in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the manor of Knaresborough, which figured in the history of the Slingsby family in later years, embraced the town in which it was located and ten surrounding villages. This property formed a part of the demesnes² of the crown.

In "Doomsday Book" (report of the survey made in 1086 by order of William the Conqueror), Knaresborough is mentioned as a Saxon manor. Knaresborough has been a royal borough since the time of Henry I. There is some doubt as to the date of the commencement of Knaresborough Castle, situated on an eminence overlooking the River Nidd. The castle, rising three stories above the dungeon, contained two and a half acres within its walls, which were flanked by eleven towers. From time immemorial the first room on the ground floor next to the river served as the repository for the ancient court records. Recently they were removed to a more suitable place for preservation.

Many writers believe that Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonesburg, in Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, built the castle's oldest parts. There is conjecture that either Rufus or Henry I constructed the main portions. The first authentic record of the Castle of Knaresborough appears in 1130 in an entry which refers

² In law, a desmesne or domain is a manor-house and the land adjacent which a lord keeps in his own hands for the use of his family as distinguished from his lands distributed among his tenants.

to an expenditure having been made on the king's works at Knaresborough.

Peter Slingsby, Esq., of Bilton Park, keeper of the castle during the reign of Elizabeth I, had it restored to its original state.

In 1590 the castle was repaired under the direction of Henry Slingsby, Esq., who held it as barbican, by lease from the queen. He received the honor of knighthood from her in 1602.

By order of the House of Commons, Knaresborough Castle was dismantled in 1648. Its ruins furnished stones for building many of the houses in the town.

Part of the castle is still standing. Visitors are admitted to the interior where they may see, among other things, ancient armour of the Slingsbys. Here, too, may be seen a chest which is said to have been brought to England by William the Conqueror and which was, for generations, in the possession of the Slingsbys.

Oliver Cromwell stayed in the town of Knaresborough at least once. An incident connected with this visit was related in a letter which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, dated March 6, 1791, and signed "C. H." The following paragraph is quoted from the letter:

"Sir John Goodricke, who died in the year 1789, used to relate an anecdote of Oliver Cromwell, told him when a boy by a very old woman who had formerly attended his mother, Lady Goodricke, in

the capacity of mid-wife, and who spent most of her latter days at Ribston Hall, and that Sir John used to give it thus in her own words: 'When Cromwell came to lodge at our house in Knaresborough I was but a young girl. Having heard much talk about the man I looked at him with wonder. Being ordered to take a pan of coals and air his bed, I could not, during the operation, forbear peeping over my shoulders several times to observe this extraordinary person, who was seated at the fireside of the room untying his garters. Having aired the bed I went out, and shutting the door after me, stopped and peeped through the keyhole, when I saw him rise from his feet, advance to the bed and fall on his knees, in which attitude I left him for some time. When I returned again I found him still at prayer, and this was his custom every night so long as he stayed at our house; from which I concluded he must be a good man, and this opinion I always maintained afterwards though I heard him very much blamed and exceedingly abused.'"

COGHILL FAMILY AND COGHILL HALL

THE first Coghill ancestor was John Cockill, or Cockhill, Esq., Gent., of Cockhill, as is shown in records formerly in the Castle of Knaresborough, in the County of York, England. He resided in York County during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV (1378 to 1413). It appears also that either John or Thomas, the only son and heir of whom we find any mention, changed the name to Coghill. The Coghill and Slingsby lines were united when Thomas Coghill married Marjory, daughter of John Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven.

In regard to the origin of the name, Cockhill, which evolved into Coghill, there is a tradition. It relates that on the feudal estate where John lived there was a cock that crew too much—the “cock on the hill”—and that this was the basis for the surname which the family assumed.¹ In-

¹ Playfair, in his *British Family Antiquity*, Vol. 7, page 226, said: “The origin of this name (Coghill) was most probably derived from a place anciently called Cockel-hall, but now Coghill-Hall, in the hundred of Claro, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; or perhaps from the residence of one of the family on a hill near the River Cock, which runs through a part of that county.”

deed such a cock did exist, as is indicated by the crest on the coat of arms where the cock appears, with his wings haughtily expanded.

The arms, which are reproduced as the frontispiece in this book, are gules on a chevron; argent, three pellets, a chief, sable. Crest on a mount, vert, a cock, wings expanded, or. Motto, *Non dormit qui custodit* (the guardian sleepeth not).

One of the most heart-warming entries in "The Family of Coghill" is the picture of an enormous three-story building. The caption, as given in some of the copies of the book, is "Coghill Hall, remodeled in 1550." The Coghill coat of arms is above one of the doors. It would be interesting to know about the hunts that started from the premises surrounding that old hall.

Pictures can show only the outside, so, as a supplement, the dimensions of some of the rooms are recorded:

The dining room is 32 by 18 feet

The drawing room is 31 by 24 feet

The music room is 22 by 16 feet

The library is 20 by 20 feet

Coghill Hall and surroundings were given a place in "The Family of Coghill," but that was 75 years ago. Fortunately, the history can be brought up-to-date. For this the

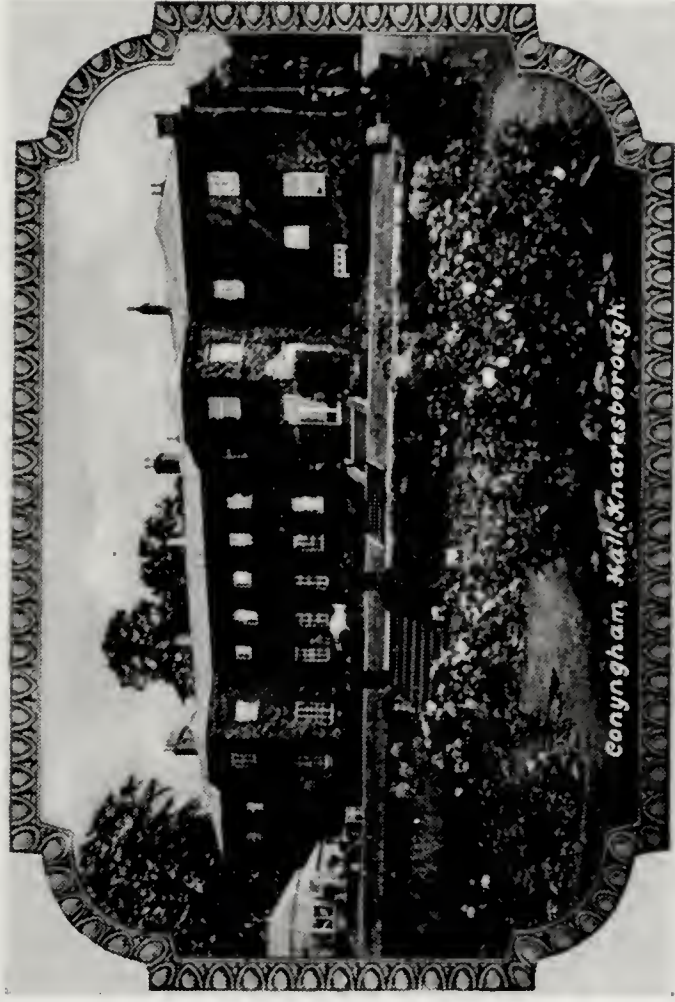
present writer is obliged to Robert D. Coghill, who, while on a lecture tour, visited England and Scotland, including Knaresborough, England, on the River Nidd, where the hall is situated. He supplied much descriptive matter and several pictures, also the pamphlet, "Official History of Knaresborough," printed at Knaresborough. The pamphlet mentions Cockhill or Coghill Hall, now Conyngham Hall. The pamphlet includes also a description of the location of the town as follows:

"The town is beautifully situated, partly on the side, and partly on the summit of an elevation of limestone rock, on the left bank of the River Nidd. It is distant about 18 miles from Leeds, 17 from York, 7 from Boroughbridge, 12 from Ripon, and 3½ from Harrogate."

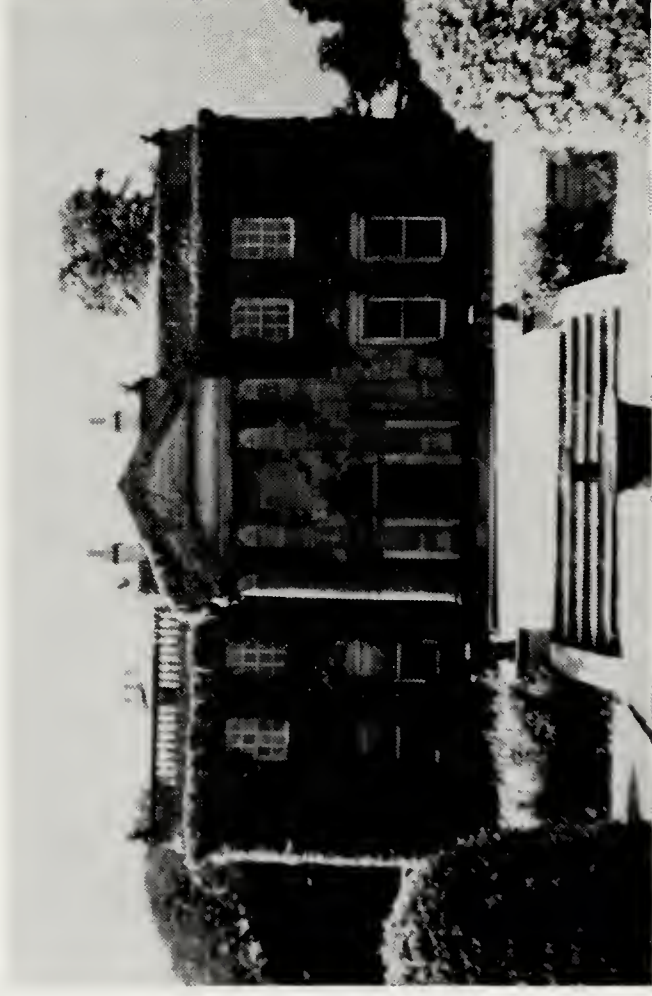
Robert D. Coghill, in writing about Conyngham Hall in 1953, says that he visited the hall in August of that year and was shown through it by the warden, or caretaker, Major Preston, who, with his wife, lives in the back part of the house. The following quotations give additional information from Mr. Coghill's letter:

"Major Preston says that in exploring through the basement he can see that the present building, built in 1500, was built on the foundations of a still older building.

"The whole place is in beautiful condition and well kept up—surprising, considering what it has been through during the last decade.



This is the left (West) side of Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough, England, as one views the building from the front. The French doors at the head of the steps lead into a large living room.



Front view of Conyngham Hall, formerly Coghill Hall, Knaresborough, County of York, England.

When I saw it in 1944 it belonged to Sir Roland (?) Mackenzie, the chocolate king. However, it was at that time a 60-bed emergency hospital for the air force, and all the rooms were full of beds.

"After the war, Mackenzie sold it to a man who operated it as a hotel for several years. . . . He finally lost it to the present owner. They converted it into a city park, and the huge lawns are now a heavily played municipal golf course. The hall itself is leased to the British Government and is occupied by the White Fish Authority, an agency presided over by a retired admiral and which is trying to unify and codify the fishing laws for the whole of the British Isles (marine fishing). The admiral has taken the large room to the left of the front door as his office—and it's all 'spit and polish.' The rest of the downstairs and upstairs rooms have been converted into offices for the civil servants who operate the 'Authority.'"

The *Knarborough Post* of January 15, 1955, reported, on its front page, that the White Fish Authority had decided to move its headquarters to London and consequently to vacate Conyngham Hall. The story, accompanied by a large picture of the hall, said that it is believed the premises will be vacated about June or July, 1955. The Authority became tenants of Conyngham Hall four years prior to this announcement at an annual rental of £750. The Authority spent nearly £5,000 on improvements to the heating plant, decorations, and other interior work.

The story quoted "Forester" as follows:

"The departure of the White Fish Authority will close another chapter in the story of a former stately home of England which has

been, by turn, a private residence visited in 1935 by the late Queen Mary, an auxiliary hospital, a cafe, and latterly, offices.

"The present mansion of Conyngham Hall occupies a site which belonged for centuries to the distinguished family of Coghill. The original building was called Coghill Hall, and in 1555 it was rebuilt by Marmaduke Coghill.

"In the late 18th century, Sir J. T. Coghill sold the hall and estate of 50 acres to Ellen, Dowager Countess of Conyngham. She enlarged and restored the ancient homestead and changed the name to Conyngham Hall.

"On the death of the Countess, it passed to her kinsman, Sir Francis Burton, who sold it in 1831 to Mr. Marcus Worsley. Mr. Basil Woodd, one of Knaresborough's two M. P.'s purchased it in 1856. Later it was bought by Mr. C. E. Charlesworth.

"Lord Mackintosh of Halifax occupied the hall in the thirties. During the war it was used as an auxiliary hospital, mainly for military cases, to take the overflow from Harrogate Hospital.

"Shortly after the war Knaresborough Urban Council bought the hall and estate from Col. W. G. Charlesworth for £17,500. It was subsequently leased for a short period by a firm of caterers."

Now, will the reader kindly dismiss the name of this hall and call it "X" and look upon it as an achievement of a people who lived several centuries before America had its rash of super-sufficiency? They were different and had ways that do not flatter us. By our point of view they had idiosyncrasies.

If we stick close to the historians, we find it difficult to say good things about the Englishmen of 1550. Men of



Front doorway of Conyngham Hall, formerly Coghill Hall,
Knaresborough, County of York, England.

rank treated common citizens like dirt beneath their feet.

Filth was hidden beneath comely garments. One writer says that it has been less than two hundred years that bodily cleanliness has been considered important. Men and women, even of high rank, were generally dirty and often verminous. Heavily perfumed undergarments imperfectly distracted attention from the less agreeable odors.

As for the houses, the interior and exterior of the home of a substantial citizen was more pretty than clean and sweet smelling. The tapestry, pictures, clocks, and flowers were fine, but the place of carpets was supplied by rushes renewed from time to time without disturbing the underlying mass of rubbish.

Most houses had only two or three rooms heated. By history it would seem that Coghill Hall was not a "homey" place for children to romp in the Winter. Howbeit, the "post office address" of the Coghill family has been traced for nearly six centuries.

When this story will have been covered with historic mold, we shall seem as strange to our descendants as our ancestors appear to us.

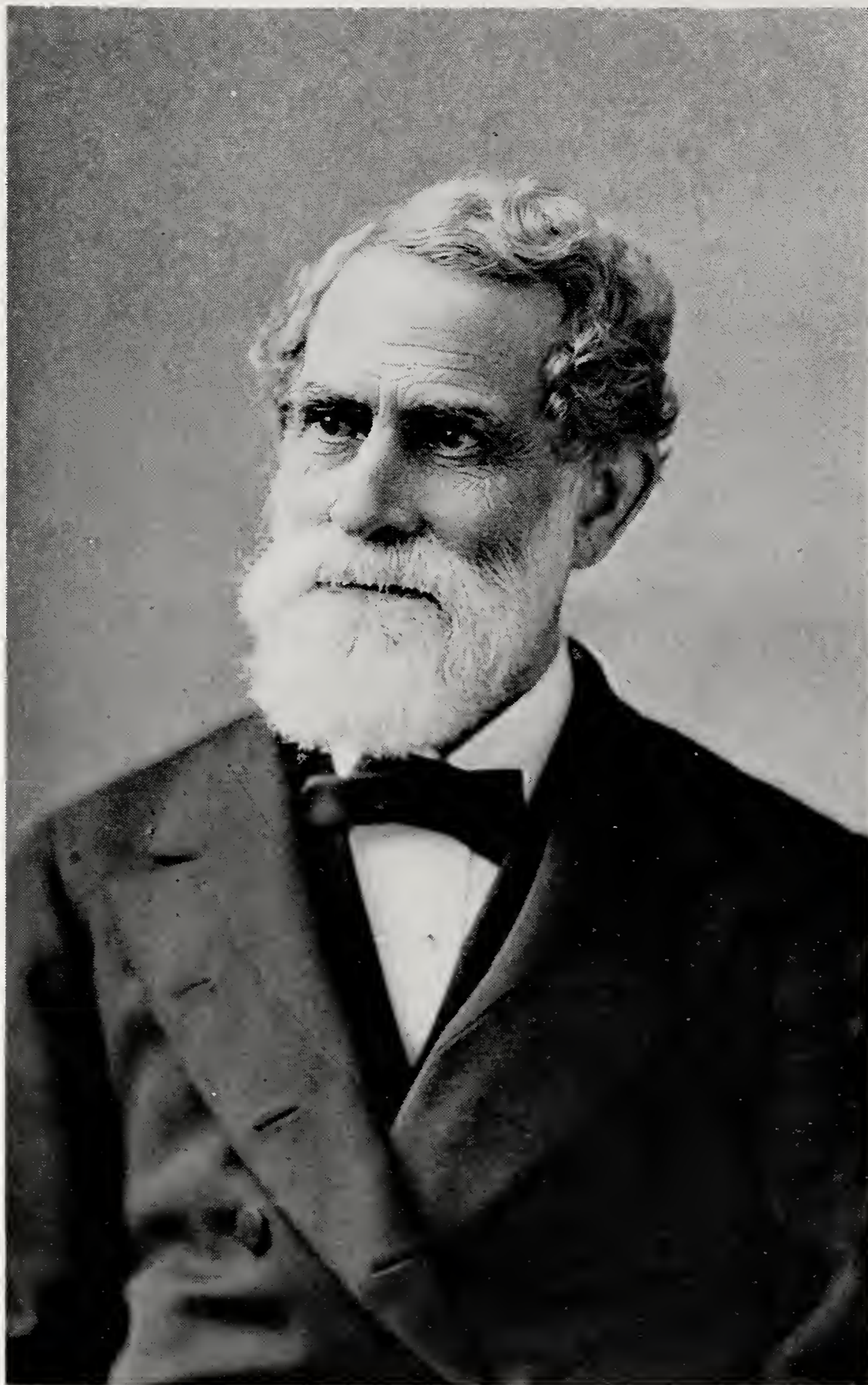
The writer believes that from the ancestors mentioned in the preceding pages came James Coghill (1). However he has been unsuccessful in discovering the connection between James and the Coghill family in England. In his book, "The Family of Coghill," James H. Coghill said:

"All of the authors consulted agree in their statements that either John Cockhill, gentleman, of Cockhill, living at Knaresborough during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, or Thomas, his son, was the first of the name as now spelt, and that all who have borne it since descended from him."

John Bennett Boddie, in his "Virginia Historical Genealogies," page ix, pointed out:

"Nearly all Virginia families who came over in the Seventeenth Century connect with royalty somewhere along the line. The only difficulty is in correctly tracing their descent."





JAMES HENRY COGHILL
From photograph, 1879

JAMES HENRY COGHILL (7)

JAMES HENRY COGHILL (7) wrote all his letters to us in longhand, and likely his entire book, "The Family of Coghill," was written in that manner; typewriters were only beginning to be recognized at that time.

His search of the British records was exhaustive. His compilation of the genealogy of the Virginia branch of Coghills was a staggering undertaking. It began with the first record he was able to locate concerning our first American progenitor, James Coghill (1). The date was 1664. The narrative closed with the year 1879. In covering that period of two hundred fifteen years, he enumerated seventy-five male descendants of James Coghill in both the Virginia and Illinois branches, and in dealing with some he went so far as to give historical sketches. The women also had a place in his book, and their number was probably equal to that assigned to the men.

In writing, he used an infallible index system, the "generation number." He recorded seven generations in America. From these figures we deduce that a new generation came every thirty-one years. No one but a man of great tenacity

could have done this work. Anyone who reads the book must admire "the man." Yes, he had money, but that was only a crutch. It could not make the physical energy and mental acumen which he possessed.

He had gained his financial independence, in part, by engaging in the mercantile business in California, where he joined the '49ers.

We can say little about James H. Coghill, but his character is written in his book. We do know that in giving up money making in favor of family history he was not like the farmer who wished to own all the land adjoining his own.

Two incidents will help to bring James H. Coghill, the man, into sharper focus:

First, my brother George, while a student in Brown University, was entertained in James Coghill's home in New York. The most striking part of that experience came when the valet laid out a dinner suit for him to wear at dinner. A suit of blue jeans would have been more acceptable to the country boy.

Second, when I was visiting Maria Robinson, my wife-to-be, at Carrollton, Illinois, her father, William B. Robinson, accosted me in a startling manner. He said, "Were there ever any Coghills in these parts?"

The result of that conversation will be shown by a letter from James Coghill to Maria after she became my wife.

He wrote that he was becoming feeble. That was in 1906. He died two years later. His obituary follows:

J. H. COGHILL¹
DECEASED

An Aged Resident Passes
Away—Went West
In '49

James Henry Coghill, an old resident of this city, died very suddenly yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Miss Sadie Coghill, in Normandy Park. He was 91 years of age.

Mr. Coghill's death is attributed to heart failure. He was about town in a carriage on Wednesday and died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Coghill was born in Virginia in 1817. In 1849 he was among the thousands who rushed to California when the "gold fever" was at its height and was one of the pioneers. He founded a wholesale grocery business there which is still flourishing. He was a member of the famous vigilance committees of those days, serving as one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. Coghill retired from business in 1868. In 1852 he married Miss Marie Mulford, daughter of James H. Mulford, of New York.

Since 1895, he had made his home with his daughter, Miss Sadie Coghill, in the house in Normandy Park.

Besides his daughter, with whom he lived, he is survived by a son, Howard Coghill, also a resident of Morristown. The funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon.

¹ From *Morristown (New Jersey) Daily Record*, Friday, December 4, 1908.

LIFE OF J. H. COGHILL

The following notes from "The Family of Coghill," pages 127-132, give additional details about the life of this versatile man:

"After receiving the best education that could be obtained at the neighborhood schools, he [J. H. Coghill] was, at an early age, placed in the store of David Pitts, a merchant at Loyds [Va.] where his parents resided. Two years later he went to live with his uncle, Mr. Richard H. Garrett,² who was then a merchant at New Town, in King and Queen County, where he continued for about three years. Then anticipating the advice given by the sage of Chappaqua many years later, 'Go West, young man,' he gave up his situation and removed to Alton, Illinois. Remaining there about three years, he returned to his native state, and, after passing through numerous vicissitudes for a term of ten or twelve years, he embarked for California, via Isthmus of Panama, on the first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new line, in 1848. After a long and eventful voyage (having been delayed a month at Panama, awaiting the arrival of the steamship 'California,' via Cape Horn), he arrived at San Francisco, February 28, 1849, went for a few months to the mining regions, then returned to San Francisco and established the house of J. H. Coghill & Co. In 1853, leaving the management of his business with his brothers, William N. and Andrew J., who had come out to San Francisco the year before, he visited the Atlantic States, remaining away a year. His departure was referred to by most of the city papers.

² He will be brought into the picture later in connection with Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

"In the Spring of 1854, Mr. Coghill returned to San Francisco, where he remained until 1857. Then he came to New York and established a branch of his house in that city. This change was often regretted by him, as, from his early residence in San Francisco, he was closely identified with its growth and development, and took an active part in all important movements for the public welfare. But in coming to the great city of New York his individuality seemed lost. He has always felt a pride in being one of the pioneers of California; he was among the organizers of the 'First Steamship Pioneers,' and was their first vice-president.

"In 1866 and 1867 Mr. Coghill traveled with his family in Europe, and on their return published, for private circulation, a journal of their travels, entitled 'Abroad.'

"In November, 1868, he gave up his business to his brother William N., who associated with him[self] Mr. John Lyons, changing the firm's name to Coghill, Lyons & Co. Since that time he [James H. Coghill] has not been engaged in any active business, if we except one year, during which he was president of the New York branch of The Life Association of America, filling the position gratuitously. He was twice married: first to Sarah P., daughter of J. S. Eastman, Esq., of Baltimore, 1st July, 1847, who died 13th March, 1849, in the twentieth year of her age; and second, on the 9th of March, 1854, to Mary, daughter of J. H. Mulford, Esq., of New York and his wife, Rebecca Gorham, daughter of Stephen Atwater, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. She was born 28th March, 1829. He had two children by each marriage.

LETTERS FROM J. H. COGHILL

Letter to B. C. Coghill at Richview, Illinois:

29 E 39th St.

New York

Nov. 19th, 1878

My dear Sir,

I have only time this afternoon to write a few lines, and let you hear that I am still at work on my book. I expected to have finished it before this, but from time to time have struck upon some new trail in England which requires time to work out. I hope to get it through the press this winter. If my health keeps up there will be but little doubt of my doing so.

It has cost me a vast amount of labor, and the expense has far exceeded my most liberal calculations, but now that I have gone so deeply into it I wish to make it as complete as possible. I hope to be able to send you a copy before May next.

I hope that you are enjoying good health. We have had a sort of hospital at our house. The health of my wife, daughter, and myself has been very poor, but I, at least, ought not to murmur, for our Heavenly Father has been merciful in sparing my life so long and my earnest hope is that I shall be ready when the summons comes. Since my last to you, the last two uncles I had left have gone to their reward (Henry and Silas Garrett, my mother's brothers.) Both were Church officers and truly devout men. I have also lost a nephew, a very promising young man. I will enclose in this obituaries. He was the only son of my late brother William Newton who died in San Francisco in 1869.

Excuse this short letter as I have not time to write more now.
Trusting that all of your children and grandchildren are well

I am

Very Sincerely

Yours

J. H. COGHILL

Letter to Carrie Coghill at Roseville, Illinois:

Hotel DuLouvre

Rome Italy Jan 25/81 [1881]

My dear Miss Coghill

Owing to the negligence of the P. M. at New York, your letter of September last informing me of the death of your Grandfather,³ only reached me yesterday. His life was an eventful one, but from my correspondence with him, I am led to the belief that at all times and under all circumstances his actions were influenced by a deep religious conviction, and a desire to please his Savior.

He is now with that Savior, wearing the crown which his fidelity to his Master has won. His example is left for us, and may you and I and all we love so follow that example as to be prepared to join him in the Heavenly land.

My wife has been ill since our arrival here, but is now convalescing, and I hope will soon be well again.

With many thanks for your letters, and kind regard to your family. Believe me

Very Sincerely Yours

J. H. COGHILL

³ Benjamin Coleman Coghill.

Letter to George E. Coghill at Brown University:

New York, May 2nd, 1896
29 East Thirty-ninth Street

My dear Mr. Coghill,

In my letter of March 27th, I stated that we would leave for the country in the early part of June. Owing to the poor health of Mrs. Coghill, we may be compelled to leave a little before then. I am very desirous that you should make us a visit, and will be most happy to see you at any time before the 27th of May. All that will be necessary is to drop me a line a day or two before coming.

I suppose you are busy in preparing for your graduation, but trust that you may find it convenient to spare a few days to make us a visit.

Very Sincerely Yours

J. H. COGHILL

Letter to J. W. Coghill, Sr.:

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York

August 5, 1896

My dear Mr. Coghill:

Your letter of June 24th was duly received, and would have been answered earlier, but for ill health, and now I feel only able to write an apology for a letter. I was glad to hear from you, and pleased to learn that you had not been carried away with the silver heresy.⁴

⁴ The "silver heresy" was caused by William Jennings Bryan's advocacy of bi-metallism: the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

To me it seems incomprehensible that any man of ordinary intelligence, who has paid any attention to money and financial matters, can honestly believe in a debased currency, and it is still more incomprehensible that the people of the South, with their recent experience in cheap money should want more of it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the craze will expend its force before November and the people return to reason and common sense.

With me, as with all others whose investments are in railroad bonds, this free coinage means a great deal, with a fall in interest from 7 and 8 to 4% on all bonds maturing, my income has been greatly reduced and to cut this in half—to say nothing of bankruptcy—some of the roads cutting off all interest, would force a breaking up of my home, which at my age and with a family in delicate health, is not a pleasant subject to contemplate. But, we must all hope for the best and try to realize that all things work together for the good of those who believe in Christ as their Saviour.

I have a letter from your son dated Louisville, July 30, which I will try to answer soon. We spent June with my son at Morristown and came to this place on July 7th. Expect to return to my son's September 1st and remain until October. My daughter joined us yesterday. She has been on a visit to a friend at Newport, Rhode Island, for a month. Mrs. Coghill has been very much out of health for a long time, so you see we are a poor set.

Your son sent a photo of your only grandchild. She seems large for her age (10 months when taken).⁵ I hope she gives you as much pleasure and happiness as our little grandson gives us.

⁵ The granddaughter whom he mentioned was Ruth Millicent Coghill. She died in 1931. Some of us believe now that her death was caused by polio, an affliction scarcely known at that time.

I sent by post yesterday two papers and will put in this a slip from today's New York Times by Eden Atkinson of Boston, an authority on financial and economic questions.

I am afraid you will find difficulty in deciphering this as my hand is very unsteady.

With kind remembrances to your family, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. COGHILL

Letter to Maria Robinson Coghill:

Normandie Park

Morristown, N. J., July 17 '06

My dear Cousin,

The delay in replying to yours of the 5th was occasioned by ill health. Owing to infirmities attendant upon advanced age, I have found it so difficult to write that I can seldom summons courage to take up my pen. I will, however make the effort to send you a few lines.

Your letter has carried me back to what seems another state of existence, and awakened memories that have long slumbered undisturbed. Your father's recollections of the long ago, like my own, are somewhat disjointed. I am the James Coghill he saw at Kane, but was not traveling with my Aunt Polly Hill, but came there alone on a visit to the family of Mr. William Hill, who had been living near Kane for some years, and with whom I was intimate before they left Virginia. He had two sons and a daughter. I had been residing at Alton, and this visit was made just before my return to Virginia after leaving Alton. The visit was quite a long one. My correspondence with Mr. Hill was kept up for some time after leaving

the West, but was discontinued, and I lost the run of them. During this visit, I called on a number of families in the neighborhood, among them that of Mr. Gregory Robinson, probably your grandfather whom I had met in Essex County, Va. I have only a dim recollection of his children. I also called more than once on the family of Dr. Knapp. The attraction was his daughter Amelia. I think, but am not sure, a bright and interesting girl who allowed me to read and recite poetry to her. How like a dream it all seems now. And if, as I suppose, you are the granddaughter of Mr. Gregory Robinson, how strange that sixty odd years later, you should have met and married a kinsman of mine. I tender my best wishes for long and happy lives for you and your husband.

I feel very tired, and can only say a few words about my family. Your husband's father has a copy of my book, "The Family of Coghill," and something of my immediate family from that. I regret that I have not a copy to send you, unfortunately I had only 220 copies printed and all have long since been given away. The book went to press in 1879. Soon after it came out we went to Europe, and during our stay in England I obtained much information, which I had printed on slips to paste in book. Having some left I will send them to you, as it may interest you to look on them. You will see from one that my wife died at Saratoga Springs, 21 August 1898. My daughter and myself never returned to our New York home as it could never be a home to me again. A year later I sold my residence there, and built two here, one for myself and daughter and one for my son. My daughter never married. My son is married and has one son, James Henry, born 11 July 1894.

I must close this, the longest letter I have written for many months, and in all probability the longest I shall ever write again.

Should you and your husband visit the East, it would afford me great pleasure to entertain you at our home. We expect to leave for the seashore in a few days to be away until September.

With best wishes for you and your husband, I am

Your aged affect^e Cousin

J. H. COGHILL

Will be 89 on Sept. 25th

Thus endeth the first series of old letters. Now we turn to Virginia, the fatherland of America and the Coghills. The course of Virginia will be followed exclusively until 1836, when the writer's grandfather, Benjamin Coleman Coghill, removed from Virginia to Illinois.

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EARLY VIRGINIA

IN order to give the background of the Virginia into which James Coghill came and to carry the history of the Colony well past the period during which he received three land grants from Governor William Berkeley, the following historical sketch is given. It extends from the earliest days of the Colony, 1607, through Governor William Berkeley's turbulent career which ended in 1678. Thus far no evidence has been found to establish the date of James Coghill's arrival in Virginia. His name is discovered first in the Colonial records as a witness on a legal document recorded in the Lancaster County Courthouse June 1, 1658.

The time covered by this sketch is divided into two parts—1607 to 1624 and 1624 to 1678.

The teacher in my country school dropped the hint that possibly historians lauded the Pilgrims more than the Jamestown settlers. The idea may have gone unheeded by most of the class but not by me. My father had come from Virginia.

To be sure the Pilgrims had the *Mayflower* and Miles Standish, but the Jamestown Colony had Captain John Smith. The Plymouth Colony which the Pilgrims founded

had its inception thirteen years after the founding of Jamestown. As is well known, Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.

1607-1624

A variety of motives inspired the band of about one hundred four Englishmen who left their shores in 1606 and undertook the long, perilous journey to the New World. In his "The Conquest of Virginia—The Second Attempt (1606-1610)," page xi, Conway Whittle Sams wrote as follows:

"As the founding of Virginia was the beginning of the United States of America, it is a matter of importance that it be known to all that our beginnings rested on religion, not on impiety; on honesty, not on robbery; on law and order, not on anarchy or force. And that the country was founded by gentlemen and not by "adventurers" in the modern meaning of that word. They who founded it were good Englishmen whose hearts beat with love for their native land, and not fugitives from her, who looked back upon her with hatred."

Aboard the *Sarah Constant*, the *Goodspeed*, and the *Discovery*, the colonists arrived May 13 (Old Style), 1607, at the site of their new home on the banks of the river which the Indians called the Powhatan. The crew tied the ships to trees which grew in the edge of the water. The Englishmen named the river the James in honor of their king.¹ The king

¹ Many other royal and noble personages were honored similarly by the Virginia colonists, evidence of which is found in the following county names:

was honored also when the Colony's first town was named Jamestown. Jamestown was purchased from the Indians as was the land upon which the Colony expanded. Treaties, conveying lands to the Virginia Government, were made with the Indians from time to time.²

Impetus to the settlement of Virginia in 1607 was given by the land hunger in England. All classes felt the effects of the enclosure law. Large-scale farming in England had reduced small-scale farmers to the rank of laborers. The industrial revolution was increasing the number of unemployed. The unemployed in England, when found on the streets, were thrown into prison, and when opportunity came they were indented to foreign employment.

For many years the English gentleman had customarily employed primogeniture (entails) to pass his estate to his eldest son, sent his second son to Cambridge or Oxford to

King and Queen, founded in 1691

King George, founded in 1721

Princess Anne, founded in 1691

Prince William, founded in 1731

King William, founded in 1702

Prince Edward, founded in 1754

Prince George, founded in 1703

(A number of county seats in Virginia are named for their counties; such as, King and Queen Courthouse and Hanover Courthouse.)

The second oldest college in America, William and Mary, was named for the king and queen during whose reign the charter for the college was obtained. The charter was issued in 1693.

² *The Conquest of Virginia—The Second Attempt (1606-1610)*, by Conway Whittle Sams, page x.

be bred to the church, law, or medicine, then apprenticed his third son to a local surgeon or apothecary, or sent him into the Army or Navy. The system of entails took too much land off the market.

Jamestown was settled by people loyal to the British Crown, whereas the Plymouth Colony was first settled by the Pilgrims or Separatists (a branch of the Puritans) who apparently felt little or no ties of loyalty to the crown and who had broken with the Anglican Church. The Pilgrims had left England for Holland where they enjoyed religious liberty but removed to the New World because their children were learning and speaking the Dutch language. In the New World the children abandoned the Dutch language and spoke English as did their parents. In the New World the Pilgrims had religious freedom, something which they denied to practically all who came to the Plymouth Colony with religious beliefs different from their own.

One of the first structures erected at Jamestown was a church which, according to "A Short History of the American People," by Edna H. L. Turpin, Captain John Smith described thus:

"We did hang an awning [old sailcloth] to three or four trees, to shadow us from the sun, our walls were rails of wood, our seats unhewed trees till we cut planks, our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees. . . . This was our church till we built a homely thing like a barn."

In this crude structure, in 1607, Rev. Robert Hunt, a minister of the Anglican Church, conducted the first communion service in the Colony.³ June 21, 1607, "all receaved the Communion: the day following the Salvages [savages] voluntarily desired peace."⁴

Captain Smith required the settlers to assemble for the reading of prayers both morning and evening of each day.

A large part of the first settlers at Jamestown were "gentlemen" who were unaccustomed to working with their hands. But for Captain John Smith, the Colony would have starved during its first months. He was successful in enforcing his "no work, no eat" rule and also in his efforts to obtain food through trade with the Indians. Some of the horses the colonists brought with them had to be killed for food.

The malaria infested lowlands of Jamestown brought sickness and death to large numbers of the early settlers. Malnutrition and the Indian's tomahawk brought death to many others. Standards of cleanliness were far below those

³ At Jamestown is a large bronze plaque, commemorating the first communion service. It shows Rev. Robert Hunt conducting the service under the sailcloth. On a Sunday each year at this shrine, a communion service is conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an organization of the Episcopal Church. Usually it is held in June at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Annually a worship service is held in the church the Sunday nearest May 13.

⁴ *Captain John Smith's Works*, edited by Edward Arber, page 93.

of today. Comforts were non-existent. During the first Summer, famine and disease destroyed about half of the inhabitants. The struggle to found the "cradle of the republic" was most pathetic. From the outset it was a fateful struggle against an environment that made failure almost inevitable.

The colonists measured time by the intervals between the arrival of ships carrying supplies. The time, one way, was sixty days.

By November 1, 1607, the village of Jamestown was laid out in the shape of a triangle, with a palisade of strong logs forming the sides of the triangle. There was a watchtower at each corner. Inside the triangle were a church, a storehouse, a guardhouse, and the huts of the settlers. All were built of logs.⁵

England and the stockholders of the London Company,⁶

⁵ "Architecture in Virginia started with 'two faire rows' of houses built between 1611 and 1615 at Jamestown and three 'streets' at the city of Henrico, for the first settlers built merely shacks or huts.

"According to Ralph Hamer, secretary of the colony at the time, the Jamestown houses were 'all of framed Timber, two stories and an upper Garrett, or Corne loft, high.'" Henrico was a settlement below the falls of the James; Indians wiped it out in 1622. "The log cabin was unknown in Virginia."—*Virginia, A Guide to the Old Dominion*.

⁶ The London Company, which founded the Colony, was composed of knights, gentlemen, merchants, and adventurers. The organization of this company was a business venture through which the members hoped to reap considerable wealth.

were continually pressing the colonists for shipments of such supplies as hemp and flax, naval stores, such as tar, masts, silk, and cordage.

Until the end of the Seventeenth Century the servants of the Colony constituted a large proportion of the entire population. These servants were in addition to the Negro slaves. In 1625 there were about four hundred sixty-four white servants in Virginia and only twenty-two Negroes. In 1671 there were six thousand servants and two thousand slaves. The members of the servant class in the Seventeenth Century were bound to their masters, for a specified number of years of service, by the provisions of an indenture⁷ or other type of agreement. These people were not necessarily of the servant class as we think of it today. The servants who came to the Colony in the Seventeenth Century came from many walks of life. Many persons who were anxious to come to the new settlement and who did not have the means to pay their own transportation would bind themselves for service in order to reach the New World. They included teachers, artisans, mechanics, as well as laborers. The term servant was applied also to young men who, under the articles of apprenticeship, sought a knowledge of the learned

⁷ The mechanics of the indenture were clever. The indenture was a contract executed in duplicate between two parties, each party keeping a counterpart. It was written with both parts on one sheet, leaving a blank strip between them. The indenturing, serrating, was along this blank strip.

professions. The indented servant was provided the necessities of life during his term of service, and upon the expiration of this service his master gave him certain articles of clothing and other gifts to help him start his life of freedom. Some people convicted of minor infractions of the law or political offenses came to this country. However the officials of the Colony kept a close watch on the character of the people admitted in order to insure that Virginia would not be a dumping ground for criminals.

But for the large number of indented servants, the great plantation system of early Virginia could not have been established.

Because of the scarcity of wood to feed the furnaces of glass factories and iron smelters in England, it was deemed wise to investigate the feasibility of making glass and smelting iron in Virginia where the forests were vast, abounding in oak, pine, black walnut, ash, elm, cypress, white poplar, cedar, and other trees. In fact, at least ninety-five per cent of the Virginia land was in forest.

One of the earliest undertakings in the manufacturing field in Virginia was the making of glass and beads. During the Fall of 1608 a number of Dutch and Poles came to the Colony to try to make glass. The glass-house was erected about a mile from Jamestown and first operated under the supervision of Captain Smith. It is believed that during the "starving time" of 1609-10 the manufacture of glass was

discontinued. The next mention of the project was in 1621, when Captain William Norton brought four Italians to Virginia to operate the glass-house. These men became dissatisfied in the new country, and their efforts to discourage the continued manufacture of glass, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining the right kind of sand, constituted serious obstacles to the operation of the glass-house. Glass manufacture was discontinued in 1624.

The earliest attempt to manufacture iron in Virginia was prior to 1610.

Captain Smith was injured by a gunpowder explosion, and because of the seriousness of his injuries he returned to England in 1609. During the starving time of 1609 and 1610, following Smith's departure, the population of the Colony dropped from five hundred to sixty. Without the leadership of Captain Smith, the colonists became discouraged to the point of deciding to abandon Jamestown and go to the Newfoundland fisheries where they expected to obtain passage back to England. In 1610 they boarded the ship at Jamestown and started down the James. Scarcely had they reached the mouth of the river when they met ships bringing supplies and additional colonists. Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, was in command. He was coming as their new governor under the charter of 1609, a document which he was bringing with him. Among other things, this charter extended Virginia's western and northwestern boundary

from fifty miles west of the Virginia coast all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Lord De la Warr persuaded the colonists to turn back to Jamestown. When he came ashore he fell on his knees and thanked God that he had come in time to save the Colony. First resident Governor of Virginia, he stayed here from June, 1610, until March, 1611, returning to England to work in the interest of the Colony. He was Governor until 1618, but the local duties of his office were discharged by deputies. He died June 7, 1618, en route to Jamestown in or near what is now Delaware Bay, a body of water named in his honor. Lord De la Warr exhausted practically the entire fortune of himself and his wife on the Virginia Colony.

In 1612 the Colony was given a third charter. That same year John Rolfe started experimenting with the culture of tobacco, a plant native to Virginia. Two years later he was able to ship some fine quality tobacco to England. By 1620 the colonists had shipped forty thousand pounds of the weed to the Mother Country.

The year 1619⁸ saw three major events take place in the

⁸ "In 1619 it was estimated that the population of Virginia of English descent did not exceed twenty-four hundred persons. About this time the annual addition to it from the Mother Country was thought to be close upon twelve hundred."—*Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip Alexander Bruce.

Colony. One was the arrival of a shipload of "young, handsome, and honestly educated" maids to become wives of unmarried men in Virginia. Slavery was introduced into Virginia when a pirate ship, masquerading as a Dutch man-of-war, sold the colonists twenty Negroes. Representative government was established.

July 30, 1619, the first elected law-making body in the New World met in the church at Jamestown,⁹ antedating, by more than a year, the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers with whom our teacher had made the comparison. This assembly, known as the House of Burgesses, was composed of two representatives, known as Burgesses, from each of the eleven boroughs in Virginia. The first meeting dealt with education. The doctrine of no taxation without representation was first asserted in Virginia by the Burgesses.

The House of Burgesses, sitting as the lower chamber, and the Governor and the Council, sitting as the upper chamber, constituted the General Assembly. The Governor and the Council were appointed by the London Company. The Virginia General Assembly has continued to meet and is consequently the oldest continuously meeting legislative body in the Western World. The General Assembly at Jamestown was the parent of our national Congress.

⁹ The church in which the House of Burgesses met in 1619 was the third one at Jamestown. On the foundations of this church was built the fourth one, this being the first one of brick. It is believed that the church tower now

Jamestown¹⁰ was the torch-bearer of civilization and the standard-bearer of government. Virginia gave us four of the first five presidents of the United States.¹¹

The London Company always dealt kindly with the Colony's official church, the Established Church. Its ministers were carefully chosen. The religious laws contained little to which dissenters could object. By 1624 thirteen parishes had been established.

1624-1678

King James withdrew the company's charter in 1624 and took control of the Jamestown Colony himself. By this act, Virginia became the first royal colony in England's history. James promised that the Colony should have all of its former rights. The major change was that the Governor and the Council would be appointed by the king. As a crown colony, Virginia prospered.

In 1629 the population increased to three thousand.

at Jamestown was a part of the fourth church. The present church, attached to the old tower, was built in 1907. It enclosed some of the foundations of the third church.

¹⁰ In 1699 Jamestown ceased to be the capital of Virginia. In that year the seat of government was moved to Middle Plantation, and the name of the new capital was changed to Williamsburg.

¹¹ "With few exceptions, the most distinguished families in the colonial history of Virginia were founded in the Seventeenth Century."—*The Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip Alexander Bruce.

Benjamin Symmes, in his will dated February 1634/35, left property for the support of a free school for the education of the children living in the parishes of Elizabeth City and Kikotan, from a point beginning at Mary's Mount and extending as far as the Poquoson River. This area was located within the boundaries of Elizabeth City County. Through his generosity, Symmes laid in Virginia the earliest foundation for free education in any English colony in America by a citizen of one of these colonies.

In England, the arbitrary measures which Charles I carried out caused war to break out in 1642 between himself and Parliament. One of the leaders among the Parliamentarians was Oliver Cromwell, whose military successes in the struggle led to Charles' surrender May 5, 1646. Charles was tried for high treason, sentenced to death, and was beheaded January 30, 1649. His son, Charles, who was a refugee at The Hague on the death of his father, immediately assumed the title of Charles II. Throughout Cromwell's supremacy Virginia remained loyal to the king. In 1651 Parliament took steps to enforce its control upon the Colony, and Governor William Berkeley made preparations to resist. However the matter was settled through negotiations, and the Colony obtained from Cromwell's envoys a new charter, providing self-government. After Charles I was beheaded, the Virginia Assembly passed an act, recognizing his son, Charles II, as king. He accepted an invi-

tation from the Scots and went to Scotland where he was crowned at Scone in 1651. The English royalists made another unsuccessful attempt to defeat Cromwell, and Charles escaped to France. On the death of Cromwell September 3, 1658, the Restoration was effected without a struggle, and Charles was placed on the throne May 29, 1660, his entry into the capital being made amidst universal acclaim. In appreciation of Virginia's support, Charles elevated the Colony to the status of a dominion and dubbed it the "Old Dominion."

Between 1640 and 1660, Virginia's population increased from 7,647 to 33,000. It has been guessed that most of this growth was due to supporters of the royal cause who sought refuge in Virginia. In the opinion of a noted historian, enough Royalists came during this period to give "the Colony a decidedly aristocratic character."

Although no record has been found to indicate from whence James Coghill came, nor when, it is highly possible that he came from England and that the hardships of life under the Cromwellian Protectorate were the impetus for his emigration to Virginia.¹² June 1, 1658, the date of the

¹² "The Slingsbys and Tancreds, families into which the Coghills married, had through all vicissitudes been faithful to the crown; Sir Charles Slingsby and Col. Guilford Slingsby fell in battle; Sir Henry Slingsby sacrificed his fortune to his loyalty, and was afterwards beheaded [June 8, 1658, by order of Cromwell] for no other crime than the fidelity with which he observed his

earliest record found which proves James Coghill's presence in the Colony, fell in the year in which the "bloody" Oliver Cromwell died. In 1660, after the Restoration, Cromwell's body was exhumed, hanged, and his head paraded through London on a pole.

INDIANS ATTACK COLONY IN 1676

In 1676 Indians attacked the borders of the Colony, laying waste plantations and killing many settlers. The House of Burgesses voted to send five hundred men against the Indians, but Berkeley disbanded the troops, leaving the frontiers unprotected.

A few weeks later Nathaniel Bacon learned that Indians had attacked a plantation which he owned and had killed the overseer and a servant. Bacon gathered together a little group of men to pursue the Indians and asked the Governor for a commission. When this was refused, he went without it, defeated the Indians, and returned home. Knowing that the sympathies of the people were with Bacon, Governor

oath of allegiance. Charles Tancred suffered much, and lost much, for the same cause. Knaresborough, where the heads of the family resided, was loyal to the end, the town and castle holding out for several months after the disastrous defeat of the king's army at Marston Moor, and only surrendering to General Fairfax after a siege and an obstinate and determined resistance. The inference amounts almost to a certainty, that the Coghills, like their kinsfolk and townsmen, were on the king's side, and, like them, suffered in their fortunes."—*The Family of Coghill*, page 91.

Berkeley refrained from punishing him for acting without authority. Berkeley called a new Assembly and gave Bacon a commission to fight the Indians. Bacon and his men had barely started on their mission when Berkeley declared Bacon a traitor and raised troops to use against him. When Bacon returned home he marched against the Governor. He captured and burned Jamestown. Bacon showed no desire, however, for power for himself. He merely wanted to bring an end to unjust government and defend the people's rights. A few weeks after Bacon moved against the Indians, he died of malarial fever. The rebellion was ended, but Berkeley took sharp reprisals against those who helped Bacon, hanging more than twenty persons for their participation. Berkeley's harsh dealings with his enemies brought him into disfavor with Charles II.

Berkeley was the most famous of the early Virginia governors. He arrived in the Colony in 1642, serving as Governor from that year until 1652. He returned to office in 1660 and remained at the helm of government until December 17, 1678. From time to time during these terms of office, Berkeley's duties as Governor were performed by deputies.

When he was a young man, Berkeley seemed like a high-spirited gentleman, but as years passed, he showed himself to be self-willed and narrow-minded. He favored high taxes and did not wish voting privileges for the common people.

He opposed public education and freedom of the press. Berkeley was a staunch defender of the king and the church. He harassed Puritans and Quakers to such an extent that he purged the Colony of them. He and his adherents gained control of the House of Burgesses and ruled with little consideration for the rights of the people.

FIRST VIRGINIA HIGHWAYS AND OTHER DATA

THE early Jamestown settlers had a bountiful supply of the most primitive of highways—waterways. Virginia provided thirteen hundred miles of navigable waterways, with three thousand miles of tidal shores. Some of the rivers had estuaries that extended inland as far as a hundred miles. There was the James River, which the Indians called the Powhatan, on which was situated Jamestown. This river furnished the route to Powhatan, Little Powhatan's village, at the falls. This village was the future site of Richmond, capital of Virginia. The York River soon came into use, as did the Rappahannock. White House is about at the head of navigation of the York River. Fredericksburg is at the head of navigation of the Rappahannock, and Washington, D. C., is at the head of navigation of the Potomac River. The falls of the Potomac are above Washington. The head of navigation of the Appomattox River is above Petersburg.

The line of demarkation between the continental shelf and the coastal plain is very slight, the difference being in the hardness of the rock strata. Streams from the Piedmont

highlands drop off the hard rock in cascades and cut into the softer rock of the lower plain. Rivers crossing this fall line have been important sources of power as well as transportation.

Nature was bountiful with the number of falls she gave us. Some rivers have several, but the tidewater travel of large ships has to stop at the first.

The Chesapeake Bay separates the major portion of Virginia from the section that is now known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

TOBACCO AS MONEY

Tobacco was the standard of economic values in Virginia throughout the Seventeenth Century.

The following paragraph, quoted from "The Hornbook of Virginia History," published by the Division of History, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, page 98, throws additional light on the status of tobacco in early Virginia:

"It would hardly be possible to overemphasize the part tobacco played in the Colony's Seventeenth Century history. Tobacco determined its economy, helped to shape its development, influenced the character of its population, and caused constant friction with Britain. It was the only money crop, and it was the Colony's money. Transactions were not reckoned in pounds sterling but in pounds of tobacco. It stifled manufacturing, and a law was required to force the colonists to raise enough food for their own needs."

When the tobacco reached London it was appraised in pounds sterling and credit given accordingly on the purchase price of goods ordered by the colonists.

One small planter was so sanguine that he is said to have made the statement that with fifty acres of rich land, two men-servants, a maid, and some cattle, neither he nor his wife would have anything to do but visit among the neighbors. Possibly he did not realize how soon the fertility of his land would be spent. When it was spent, more land would have to be cleared with much labor. There were no artificial manures.

Tobacco was quoted in 1618 at from three to one shilling per pound. In 1639 it was quoted at three pence per pound. The writer saw it auctioned in Richmond (1952) at seventy-five cents per pound. (Wheat was then selling at five cents per pound.)

Under the law of 1666 the surveyor was allowed to charge forty pounds of tobacco for every hundred acres surveyed. If the land was distant he could charge mileage. He had to file a plat with the secretary. His surveys were of the "crazy quilt" pattern.

A clergyman's annual salary (approved by the Church of England) was ten pounds of tobacco and one bushel of corn for each tithable. In addition there were certain perquisites from weddings and funerals. He got two shillings for marrying and one shilling for burying.

A Burgess was paid one hundred twenty pounds of tobacco per day. If he came from the Eastern Shore he received an extra thirty-six pounds to meet the cost of hiring a sloop and two men to sail it. If he came on horseback, ten pounds extra. If he came on the river, the allowance for the boat was thirty pounds of tobacco. The total amounted to about seventy-five hundred pounds of tobacco for attending one session.

P. A. Bruce says: "The average wage by the year appears to have been, at the close of the Seventeenth Century, six pounds sterling, or if paid in tobacco, fourteen hundred pounds of this commodity, with one pair of shoes and one pair of stockings." An estimate indicates that two hundred thirty-three pounds of tobacco was worth one pound sterling.

THE OLD CALENDAR

Time is sometimes represented by an old man bearing a scythe and an hour-glass. Caesar revised the Babylonian Calendar, producing the Julian Calendar. This was followed by the Gregorian Calendar, the one in use at the present time.

Why this digression? The reason is that during part of the time of our ancestors in Virginia two calendars were in use. On some of the records of grants, deeds, wills, and invoices the dates are not readily understood by the layman.

Some of the idiosyncracies in the early dealings with time

may be noted. For example, the time of the issuance of the first grant to James Coghill is expressed as "24th March, 1664/5." Another document says "8 br. 11th, 1667," and another, "30th day of 7 br. 1666/7." According to one calendar, the year began in March, and according to the other, the year began in January. Some dates carried two year designations, since the event dated fell in one year according to one calendar and into another year according to the other. The months designated as "br." preceded by a number received their designations from their Latin derivatives; for example, September stems from *septem*, meaning seven, so 7 br. would refer to September the seventh month of the year starting in March, and 8 br. would indicate October, with its derivative being *octo*.

In 1752 the calendar beginning in March was discarded and the one in use today was adopted.¹

¹ "The 25th day of March was the beginning of the year, according to the Jewish computation; and the same rule was observed in England till by stat. 24, Geo. 2, chap. 23, sect. 1 (1751) it was declared that after the last day of December, 1751, the 25th of March should no longer be accounted the beginning of the year, but that the year 1752 should begin on the first day of January, and so, in each succeeding year, the first day of January should be deemed the first day of the year. This statute was rendered necessary by the adoption, in England, of the reformed calendar of Pope Gregory XIII made in the year 1572; from which period commenced the Gregorian Calendar, or New Style. The calendar adjusted by Julius Caesar, forty-five years before Christ, was called the Julian Calendar, or Old Style, as contradistinguished from the new. Most of the nations of Europe had adopted the Gregorian

In this genealogy time is measured by generations. The period usually allotted to the human generation is about thirty years.

FORMATION OF COUNTIES

Rappahannock, the county in which James Coghill finally settled, was formed from Lancaster in 1656. It extended along both banks of the Rappahannock River. This Rappahannock County is now extinct,² since in 1692 it was divided to form the two counties of Richmond and Essex, Richmond lying on the north side of the river, and Essex, on the south. The Coghills lived in the part of Rappahannock which became Essex County. Later, some of the Coghill descendants settled in King George, Hanover, Caroline, and Henrico counties. King George was formed from Richmond in 1721. During the same year, Hanover was cut out of New Kent. In 1728 a portion of Essex was combined with other lands to

Calendar or New Style, long before the English; who being engaged in extensive commerce, found it convenient, for the sake of foreign correspondence, to preserve both the Old and the New Style, between the 1st of January and the 25th of March, in each year. Accordingly, in most of the dates prior to 1752 (when the New Style commenced in England), we see the old year continued till the 25th of March, with the new year annexed to it from the 1st of January to that date: Thus, January, 1623-4 [1623/4] . . . But this was not uniformly done."—Hening's *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 1, page 393, note.

² The Rappahannock County now in existence was formed in 1833 from part of Madison County.

form Caroline. Henrico County is one of the eight original "shires," formed in 1634.

Since 1692 the Rappahannock County records have been kept in the Essex County Courthouse at Tappahannock. This is a town on the Rappahannock River near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. At Tappahannock, Highway 360 crosses the river on a fine bridge leading to the Northern Neck, but a trip further in that direction has to wait until King George County is the subject. Highway 17, extending northwest from Tappahannock and on the south side of the river, is of more importance to this portion of our narrative.

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN VIRGINIA

BEFORE giving the “who, what, when, and where” of our ancestors, more foundation must be laid for an understanding of Virginia. This will be done by giving the text of some of the historical markers.¹

There are fifteen hundred historical markers on Virginia highways, eighty-four being in Caroline, Hanover, and Essex counties. It is sad that so many of them have to give stories of Bacon’s Rebellion, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the War Between the States. A selected few of the markers are offered as follows:

IN CAROLINE COUNTY

(County Formed in 1728)

A. Long Creek Action

The earthworks in the angle between this stream and the North Anna River, held by a small Confederate force, were taken by Grant’s troops moving southward on May 23, 1864.

¹ The Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, Richmond, Virginia, supplies, gratis, a 260-page bulletin, “Historical Markers.” Every state is making history every day, but probably Virginia is the most jealous in recording it.

The Unionists then advanced to the river, on the south side of which was Lee's army.

Caroline County: 2.4 miles south of Carmel Church.

B. *Campaign of 1781*

Lafayette, marching from Head of Elk, Maryland, to Richmond, camped here the night of April 27, 1781.

Caroline County: At Bowling Green.

C. *Jackson's Headquarters*

In an outhouse here at Moss Neck, Stonewall Jackson had his headquarters, December, 1862-March, 1863. He was engaged in guarding the line of the Rappahannock with his corps of Lee's army.

Caroline County: 5.7 miles southeast of New Post.

D. *Skinker's Neck*

Two miles north on the Rappahannock River. There Jubal A. Early, in December, 1862, confronted Burnside's army on the other side of the river. His alertness prevented a crossing and battle at this point.

Caroline County: 6.9 miles southeast of New Post.

E. *Rappahannock Academy*

On this site stood colonial Mount Church, built about 1750. In 1808 the parish glebe was sold and the proceeds were used to establish a school; the church building was turned into Rappahannock Academy, one of the most noted schools in Virginia.

Caroline County: 10 miles southeast of New Post.

F. *Where Booth Died*

On this road two miles south is the Garrett place. There

John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, was found by Union cavalry and killed while resisting arrest, April 26, 1865.

Caroline County: At Port Royal Cross Roads.

G. *John Wilkes Booth*

This is the Garrett place where John Wilkes Booth, assassin of Lincoln, was cornered by Union soldiers and killed, April 26, 1865. The house stood a short distance from this spot.

Caroline County: 9.1 miles northeast of Bowling Green.

IN HANOVER COUNTY

(County Formed in 1721)

H. *Lee and Grant*

Lee and Grant faced each other on the North Anna, May 23-26, 1864. Union forces crossed here and four miles to the west but found they could not dislodge Lee's center, which rested on the stream. Grant then turned east to Cold Harbor.

Hanover County: 2.8 miles south of Carmel Church.

I. *Lafayette and Cornwallis*

Lafayette, commanding an American force, crossed the river west of this point, on May 29, 1781, while retreating before Cornwallis, who moved a few miles to the east.

Hanover County: 3.6 miles north of Ashland.

J. *Ashland*

Henry Clay was born a few miles to the east, and as a boy brought grain to a mill here. This place was raided by Stoneman, on May 3, 1863; by Kilpatrick, on March 1, 1864; and by Sheridan, on May 11, 1864.²

Hanover County: At Ashland.

² On U. S. Highway 1.

K. Henry at Hanover Courthouse

Six miles east still stands Hanover Courthouse, in which, December, 1763, Patrick Henry delivered his great speech in the "Parsons' Cause," when he denounced the British government for vetoing an act of the Virginia General Assembly.

Hanover County: At Ashland.

L. Randolph-Macon College

Three blocks west is Randolph-Macon College for men, the oldest Methodist college in America. It was chartered in 1839³ and was named for John Randolph of Roanoke and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. Originally situated at Boydton in Southside Virginia, it was moved to its present location in 1868.

Hanover County: At Ashland.

M. Cornwallis's Route

Lord Cornwallis, marching northward in pursuit of Lafayette's American force, camped near here, May 30, 1781. He entered this road from the east on his way from Hanover Town to the North Anna at Chesterfield Ford (Telegraph Bridge).

Hanover County: 1.3 miles south of Hanover.

N. Clay's Birthplace

Three miles northwest is Clay Spring, where Henry Clay was born, April 12, 1777. He passed most of his early life in Richmond, removing to Kentucky in 1797. His career as a public man and as a peace-maker between North and South is an important part of American history.⁴

Hanover County: 4.5 miles south of Hanover.

³ This is the wrong date. The college was chartered in 1830.

⁴ On U. S. Highway 301.

O. *Patrick Henry's Birthplace*

Seven miles east, at Studley, May 29, 1736, was born Patrick Henry, the orator of the Revolution.

Hanover County: 8.9 miles south of Hanover.

P. *Scotchtown*

A mile north is Scotchtown, Patrick Henry's home, 1771-1777. Dolly Madison, President James Madison's wife, lived here in her girlhood. Lafayette was here in May, 1781, retreating northward before Cornwallis. Cornwallis passed here in June, 1781, moving westward.

Hanover County: 8 miles northeast of Ashland.

Q. *Randolph-Macon College*

A liberal arts college for men, chartered February 3, 1830. Named for John Randolph and Nathaniel Macon, the oldest Methodist college in America.

Hanover County: At Ashland.

R. *Seven Days' Battles*

By this road the Confederates moved to attack McClellan's fortified position at Ellerson's Mill on Beaver Dam Creek, June 26, 1862. Beyond is the field of Gaines's Mill, fought on June 27, 1862.

Hanover County: 0.5 miles south of Mechanicsville.

S. *Gaines's Mill*

Stonewall Jackson reached this point in the afternoon of June 27, 1862, after a circuit of Gaines's Mill. When he learned that A. P. Hill and Longstreet to the west were hard pressed, he moved south to join in the attack.

Hanover County: 7.8 miles south of Mechanicsville.

T. Henry's Call to Arms

One mile east on the river was Newcastle. There, on May 2, 1775, Patrick Henry put himself at the head of the Hanover volunteers and marched against the royal governor, Lord Dunmore, who had seized the colony's powder.

Hanover County: 11.8 miles northeast of Mechanicsville.

IN ESSEX COUNTY
(County Formed in 1692)

U. Portobago Indian Towns

On the river two and a half miles north and two miles northeast were the two principal towns of the Portobago Indians. In 1669 these Indians had sixty bowmen and hunters.

Essex County: 11.8 miles northwest of Caret.

V. Vauter's Church

This was the upper church of St. Anne's Parish, formed in 1693. The northern half of the structure was built about 1719, the southern wing in 1731. The church still has a communion service set presented by Queen Anne.

Essex County: 10.7 miles northwest of Caret.

W. Early Settlement

Two miles east near the river, Richard Coleman planted a frontier settlement and trading post in 1652. By 1660 a church was built, to which every man was required to come armed for protection against the Indians.

Essex County: 7 miles northwest of Caret.

X. Old Rappahannock Courthouse

About half a mile northeast stood the old courthouse and clerk's office of Rappahannock County, 1665-1693. To this court-

house Thomas Goodrich and Benjamin Goodrich, ordered to appear with halters around their necks, came to express their penitence for taking part in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

Essex County: At Caret.

Y. *Departure of the Indians*

In the forest west of this point the Rappahannock Indians built a wooden fort as a defense against hostile Northern Indians. From the shore just to the northeast the Rappahannocks were transported thirty-five miles up the river, February 4, 1684.

Essex County: 2.8 miles northwest of Tappahannock.

Z. *Historic Tappahannock*

The town was founded in 1680 under the name of Hobbs His Hole. In 1682, a port was established here and called New Plymouth. In 1808, the name was changed to Tappahannock. The British Admiral Cockburn shelled the town, December 1, 1814. An old customs house and a debtor's jail are here.

Essex County: At Tappahannock.

The markers designated as "U," "V," "W," "X," "Y," and "Z" are tabulated in the order that the driver will find them in passing from Port Royal to Tappahannock on Highway 17.

However if, in our discussion, we progress in chronological order, "W," *Early Settlement*, has to be put first. That date is 1652. It refers to a period which is possibly near the time of the arrival of James Coghill. The importance of protection against the Indians is shown.

Next in order of time is "X," *Old Rappahannock Courthouse*, 1665. This date causes one to wonder where the land transactions which James Coghill (1) consummated in 1664 were recorded.

The importance of "U," *Portobago Indian Towns*, is in the name, "Portobago," since some of the deeds introduce Portobago Creek which marks part of the boundary between Caroline and Essex counties. A county line marker on Highway 17 on the banks of the creek is of much aid in searching for James Coghill's (1) plantation.

Then further about those Indians: As is well known, they made their trails, from point to point, in a straight line. And here is where the modern surveyor will be chagrined: The early Colonial surveyors anchored their surveys to those Indian trails, and titles to these lands have stood the test to the present day.

And finally, nearest to Port Royal on Highway 17 is "V," *Vauter's Church*, built about 1719. It is a substantial glazed brick building on the roadside. It has an attractive exterior, and the interior records some of the earliest tastes in interior design. The pastor, Mr. Stith, was very cordial in unlocking the building and describing the interior which is very quaint indeed. He said that some of the silver service donated by Queen Anne had been stolen.

The building may, or may not, be on the old Coghill plantation. The earliest deeds to the church are not avail-

able. The following statements about the church appear in "Essex Sketches," by Virginia Showell:

"The building is semi-cruciform and constructed of the alternate light and dark brick of that early period.

"The floors are paved with huge stones, those within the pews being covered with boards. The pews have been cut down from their former height, but are still high and are entered by doors.

"The pulpit which was originally in one corner is now in the rear center of the church, and reached by a straight stairway of ten steps. There are two galleries, one at one side, and the other at the back of the church. . . . Mrs. Muscoe Garnett of Elmwood, it is said, hearing that vandals were carrying away some of the paving stones of the aisles, claimed the church as her own and threatened prosecution of the next offender. The basis on which she made her claim was that the church stood on her land."

THE WILKES BOOTH TRAGEDY

The last letter by J. H. Coghill had to be withheld, awaiting the setting offered by the Historical Markers. Now, the reader is referred to "F" and "G" of that series. The Wilkes Booth tragedy has been mentioned twice in the markers in Caroline County. The subject has been covered by many historians, but the following report is more intimate than any of them: Booth, while wounded, was an impostor in the home of Richard H. Garrett, uncle of J. H. Coghill. Thus he is able to give a first-hand account of Booth in his "Family of Coghill." His story follows:

"It was at the house of this gentleman [Richard H. Garrett] that J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Lincoln, was killed. He was imposed upon Mr. Garrett by a Colonel Jett, of Westmoreland County, as a wounded Confederate soldier, trying to get to his home in the South. Mr. Garrett was a gentleman of great kindness of heart, and would have aided an enemy, if he had one, who was suffering. He treated Booth with his accustomed kindness, never once suspecting that he was any other than a wounded Southern soldier, until the very afternoon before he was found and killed. Booth's nervousness at hearing that Federal soldiers were in the neighborhood led his host to suspect who he was, and to remonstrate with him for having imposed upon him. He promptly ordered him to leave his house. Booth still denied his identity, and, as it was night, begged to be permitted to sleep in the barn, which, in consequence of his condition, he was allowed to do. Mr. Garrett's two sons, fearing that he might take one of the few horses they had left, sat up and guarded the stable.

"Mr. Garrett, several years later, told the writer [J. H. Coghill] that no one would have suspected his enforced guest as being Booth. The subject of the assassination was a frequent theme of conversation, and Booth always spoke of it in strong terms of condemnation, referring to the author as a crazed fool worthy of the gallows. Mr. Garrett was unjustly treated by the government. His barn and all of his farming utensils were burned, his two sons compelled twice to go to Washington as witnesses, the government refusing even to pay their expenses while in Washington. Notwithstanding the assurances given by Colonel Baker, who commanded the expedition, that Mr. Garrett had been imposed upon, and was entirely ignorant as to the character of his guest, and his strong recommendation that he should

be remunerated for his losses, the government refused to do so. Mr. Garrett died 8th January, 1878. Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Baynham, who wrote his obituary, says 'that he has been merchant, farmer, magistrate, and in every position his uprightness and integrity, and his excellencies, secured confidence and respect, and that his death was a public calamity to a community in which he was so useful, and by which he was so esteemed.' The writer knew him well and long. For uncompromising integrity, purity of character, and kindness of heart, he had few equals."

Now we will pass from James Henry Coghill, author of "The Family of Coghill," to our progenitor, James Coghill (1).

CORRECTIONS FOR JAMES COGHILL FAMILY TREE

The family tree immediately following these corrections was printed before the narrative for this book was completed. A close check of the chart revealed a number of errors which the author wishes to correct in the following notes:

In the second line of the chart's heading, "From England in 1660" is deleted because it is not known from whence James Coghill came, nor when. It is believed he came from England. Recent research has revealed that he was in Lancaster County, Virginia, as early as June 1, 1658. He purchased land in Rappahannock County in 1664 and

established himself in that county. He purchased other land and obtained three land grants, thus accumulating considerable holdings. After the division of Rappahannock County to form Essex and Richmond counties, James Coghill's land was in Essex County.

"Caroline Branch" and "Essex Branch" follow the second generation on the tree. Caroline and Essex refer to Virginia counties.

Frederick Coghill (3) and Thomas Coghill (3) had three sisters, Suanner, Mary, and Sarah, as shown in the will of Frederick Coghill (2).

The first name of the second wife of William Coghill (4) should be spelled "Kezia" instead of "Kazia." William Coghill was about seventy-two years of age when he died. Kezia Coghill was seventy-three at her death. Their son, Benjamin Coleman Coghill (5), was married three times. His third wife was Loucie LeFevre of Hannibal, Missouri.

In generation 7 in the Caroline Branch, "Edwin Ruthvin" should read, "Edwin Ruthven," and "Thomas Dallis" should read, "Thomas Dallas."

In generation 4 of the Essex Branch, Robert Carter is shown as the husband of Agatha Coghill. No record has been located to indicate such a marriage.

Under generation 7 of the Essex Branch appears this statement: "Names on Civil War Monument in Tappa-

Data
 "Family of Cog
 Chart
 Will H. Cog

William Coghill
 made sale in 168
 Wife Susanna (2
 Son Smallwood
 sold to Frederic
 for 10 pounds o
 in 1752.

Lucy C.(4) m.
 Sarah C.(4) m.
 James C.(
 John C.(4
 Littleton (

Frede
 Wife

Reuben C.(5)
 Atwell C.(5) di

m. Phebe Esam
 in 1800. She die

Lindsay C.(6) m
 James C.(6) m.
 Frederick C.(6)
 Atwell C.(6) di
 Smallwood C.(6
 Martha C.(6) m
 Anna H. C.(6)
 Catherine L. C.
 in
 Rei



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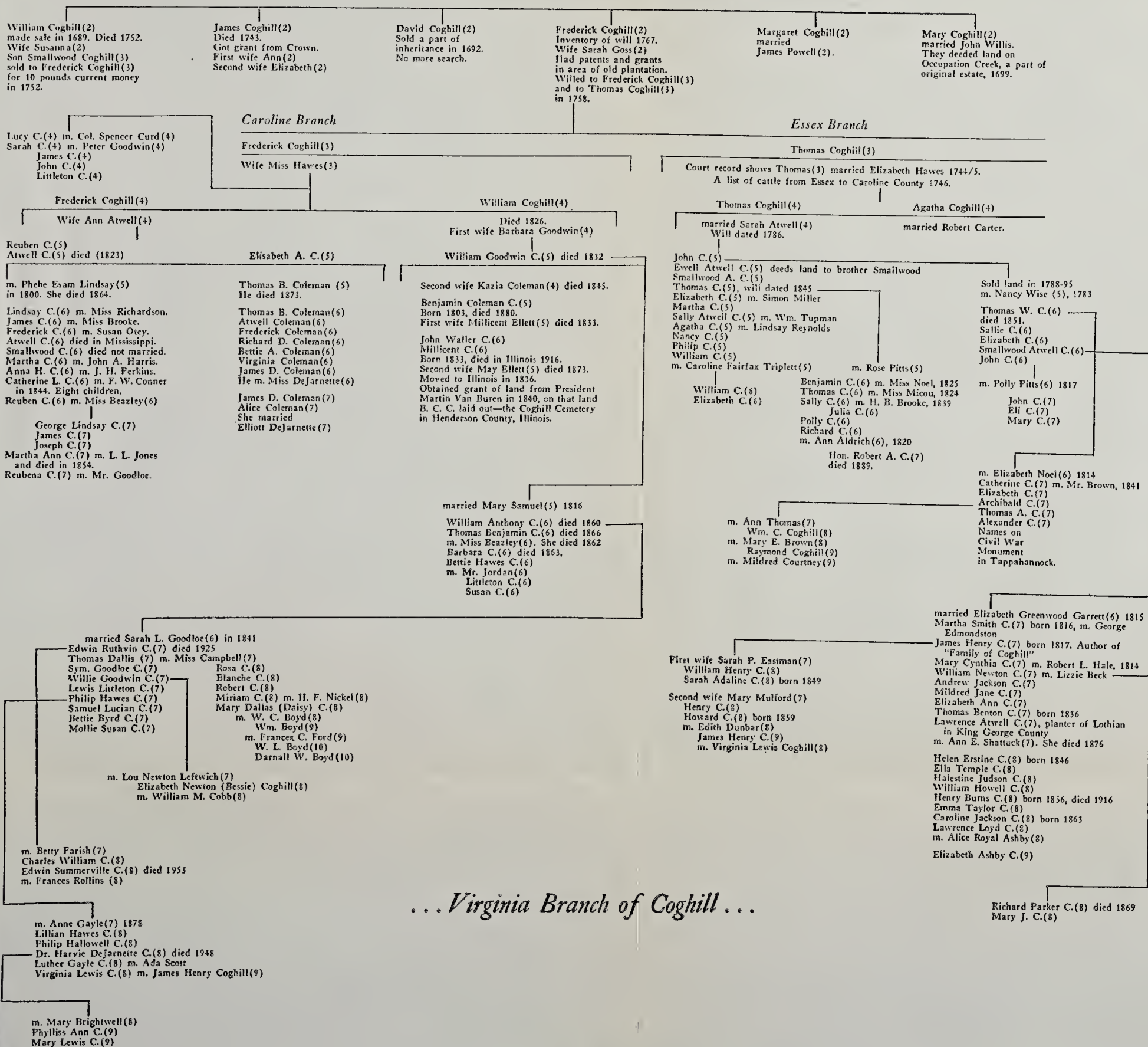
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Data mainly from
 "Family of Coghill" by J. H. Coghill.
 Chart supervised by
 Will H. Coghill, Richmond, Va.

JAMES COGHILL⁽¹⁾ AND DESCENDANTS

Father of Virginia Branch. ~~James Coghill died 1666~~, will probated 1685.
 First wife Alice. Second wife Mary. When widowed she married Henry Duckbury. She died 1715.



hannock." The war should have been referred to as the War Between the States.

Further down in generation 7 is James Henry Coghill by whose first wife, Sarah P. Eastman, he had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter's name is given as "Sarah Adaline." Her middle name should be spelled "Adeline."

The narrative in this book gives much additional information about many of the persons listed on this tree.

JAMES COGHILL (1), THE PIONEER His Progeny and Surroundings

WE go back seven generations to James Coghill (1), who, so far as can be learned from the Virginia Colonial records, was the progenitor of our American branch of the Coghill family. The first mention we find of him is recorded in Lancaster County, where his name appears as a witness on a document recorded June 1, 1658.¹

In 1660² and in 1662,³ in Rappahannock County, James Coghill's name appears again as a witness.

In Rappahannock County, March 2, 1664, he purchased one hundred ten acres of land from Valentine Allen for twelve hundred pounds of "good tobacco." March 24, 1664/5 he received a land grant for two hundred forty-six

¹ James Coghill witnessed document in which Alexander Porteous (Porteus) assigned right to a patent for land to John Simpson.—*Lancaster County Record Book 2*, page 154.

² April, 1660, James Coghill, witness to power of attorney, Margaret Thacker to William Lane.—*Rappahannock County Deeds, Wills, Etc., 1656-64*, page 120.

³ February 16, 1662, James Coghill, witness to a deed.—*Ibid.*, page 320.

acres for transporting five persons into the Colony. April 17, 1667, he received two grants, one for one thousand fifty acres for transporting twenty-one persons and one for six hundred acres for transporting twelve persons. From 1664 until 1673 a number of land purchases and sales as well as his grants are recorded in the Rappahannock County records as follows:

Land Acquired⁴

Date	From	Price	Acres
March 2, 1664	Valentine Allen	"1200 pounds of good tobacco and other valuable considerations"	110
March 24, 1664/5	Crown	Transportation of five persons	246
November 2, 1664	Alexander Fleming	"A sum of tobacco"	300
December 1, 1666	Rorah Macrah	3,300 pounds of tobacco and caske	A parcel
30th 7 br., 1666/7	Thomas Powell	"Nyne Barrells of Indian Corne as alsoe for Divers other considerations"	300
April 17, 1667	Crown	Transportation of twenty-one persons	1,050
April 17, 1667	Crown	Transportation of twelve persons	600
11th 8 br., 1667	William Wilton		A parcel

⁴ Rappahannock County records.

Land Sold⁴

Date	To	Price	Acres
August 4, 1666	Thomas Kirke	"2400 pounds of tobacco and caske"	246 with the appurtenances
October 19, 1665	John Speed	"Sum of tobacco"	300
11th 8 br., 1667	William Wilton		300
9th 9 br., 1667	Timothy Pell	"900 pounds of good tobacco"	A parcel "formerly in the possession of Wm. Wilton"
December 18, 1667	Archdall Combe		A parcel (the land he purchased from Rorah Macrah)
May 17, 1673	Peter Ould	One bay gelding, thirty-five hundred pounds of tobacco, cask, and other considerations	110 and "its improvements"
October —, 1673	Edmund Lakin		100

As will be noted from James Coghill's transactions listed above and from his will, he acquired and retained a considerable amount of land. Presumably it is not amiss to say that he belonged to the landed gentry.

The grants, wills, deeds, and inventories are taken from court records that had the fortitude to endure (some faded) through seven generations. They deal only with worldly

⁴ Rappahannock County records.

goods. This limitation is regrettable. The Colony had no newspaper in the early days to report weddings, births, deaths. Family Bibles and church records were not available to this compiler. In the absence of these sources, the researcher may determine the period during which a death occurred. The demise took place between the date of the will and the date of its probaton.

The grants and deeds, giving the names of adjacent owners of property, show that neighbors were present. Richard Coleman (Marker "W") had established nearby a trading post and a church in 1652.

The new settlers' first duty was to build primitive houses, and then clear forest for planting. Clearing was a "must." As for food, they soon had their gardens, and there was an abundance of wildlife in the forest and river. Clothes, unless homespun or made from skins, had to be imported.

Whether James Coghill came to Virginia alone or brought a wife is problematical. One of the deeds, dated October 16, 1665, and another, October 11, 1667, are signed by James Coghill and his wife, Alice. In deeds dated in 1673, the name of his wife, Mary, appears. Mary outlived her husband by about thirty years. By July 6, 1687, Mary had married Henry Duxbury,⁵ whom she survived also. Her will will be introduced later.

⁵ *Rappahannock County Order Book 2*, page 38, indicates that they were husband and wife July 6, 1687.

A Colonial postal service had already been established. The law provided that each planter should have a messenger carry the "mail bag" to the next plantation. A forfeit of a hogshead of tobacco was the penalty for failure to expedite the mail.

Instruments of punishment in Colonial Virginia included ducking stools, pillories, whipping posts, and gallowses.

MAPS FOR THE GENEALOGICALLY INCLINED

Land grants and deeds are about to be introduced. Without a "handbook" they defy the novice who wishes to find those places and explore those old plantations. For that reason a glossary of maps with comments is offered. It is hoped that they will serve as the necessary handbook.

In addition to highway maps, two types of maps are available to guide those who wish to explore our ancestral habitats in Virginia and Illinois—county maps and quadrangle maps.

1. County Maps:

Hanover, Virginia
Caroline, Virginia
Essex, Virginia
King George, Virginia
Henderson, Illinois

The Virginia county maps may be obtained, gratis, from the Department of Highways, Richmond, Virginia.

2. Topographic Maps:

Studley Quadrangle, Virginia
Doswell Quadrangle, Virginia
Occupacia Quadrangle, Virginia
Fredericksburg Quadrangle, Virginia-Maryland
Oquawka Quadrangle, Illinois

For purchasing quadrangle maps, address the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A few comments will help to make the quadrangle maps more useful:

Studley Quadrangle

Highway 360, leading from Richmond to Tappahannock, crosses the s. e. corner of Studley Quadrangle. A turn-off leads to Studley (post office) situated near the Coghill (Patrick Henry) home. A Patrick Henry tablet appears at the head of the lane leading to the Coghill house. Hanover Courthouse is a short distance beyond the n. w. corner of the map.

Doswell Quadrangle

Hanover Courthouse is at the bottom (middle), and Ashland is at the s. w. corner of the Doswell Quadrangle. A few miles north of Ashland is Ellett, and n. w. of Ellett, where the 200-foot contour line makes a circle smaller than a dime, is the old Ellett home.

Occupacia Quadrangle

Highway 17, leading from Tappahannock to Port Royal, crosses Occupacia Quadrangle in a s. e. - n. w. direction. At the s. e. corner is Lloyds, mentioned by J. H. Coghill in his recollections of his youth. Occupacia, mentioned often in old deeds, is at the east center. Vauter's Church, of historic interest, is on Highway 17. The extreme n. w. corner of the quadrangle is important. It shows Tobacco Creek the main landmark in the deeds. It also marks part of the boundary between Essex and Caroline counties.

Fredericksburg (Va.-Md.) Quadrangle

This is the most important quadrangle of the group. Occupacia appears again. Cockerel Creek is important. At Port Conway on Highway 301 is a churchyard where several Coghills are buried. Most important is King George Court-house near which is the old Lothian plantation. Bowling Green is in the s. w. corner of the quadrangle. Lothian will be mentioned later.

LAND GRANT TO JAMES COGHILL (1)

Weird, fantastic, and mysterious things always attract our attention. Old grants, deeds, and wills are of that sort. Be advised that the rectangular system of subdivision so familiar to some of us was not known until it was introduced

in Ohio in 1800. For that we can thank Thomas Jefferson. It divided the land into townships, subdivided into sections, and gave definite locations by latitude and longitude. The antecedent of that plan was the "crazy quilt" pattern used first in Virginia and unfortunately adhered to until today. In retrospect, that old work was outlandishly crude. Very few old records can be found that give the angles turned off in degrees—that nicety seems to have come in 1720, and advanced slowly, depending on the surveyor.

The transit, as we know it today, could not have been possible before 1667 because only then were cross hairs brought into use for the telescope. But it is hard to see why the magnetic compass could not have been used for a semblance of accuracy in measuring angles. Distances were measured in pole=one rod=one perch. The rood=40 square rods or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

After this recitation, the reader is not likely to undertake to plot the traverse indicated by the old grant⁶ of one thousand fifty acres, issued to James Coghill (1) by the notorious Sr. William Berkeley, Governor.

(NOTE: The persons who recorded documents in the offices of the county clerks in Colonial times abbreviated many of the words. In some instances

⁶ *Patent Book 6, 1666-1669*, page 61. This grant was made to James Coghill for transporting into the Colony the twenty-one persons listed at the end of the grant. A person bringing himself and/or others into the Colony could receive a grant of fifty acres for each person imported.

they used various marks to indicate the omission of letters. The colon was one of those employed most frequently, many instances of which occurred in the documents which appear in this chapter, starting with the land grant to James Coghill, which follows this note immediately, and in the next chapter. Most of the marks used by the recorders of the documents under consideration could not be reproduced satisfactorily in this book, so mention is being made of them here.

In the land grant to James Coghill, the mark, #, appears above *on* in the words, *menconed* and *Transptacon*. In James Coghill's will, a colon is under *r* in *Plantr*, and under *r* in *Carpentrs*. A wavy line is over *nco* in *menconed*. A colon is under *c* in *wch*, under *r* in *Executr*, and under *x* in *Executx*. In the statement immediately following James Coghill's signature to his will, a straight line is drawn through the top of the *s* and through the *d* in *sd*, and a period appears under the *t* in *Testamt*. In the court records connected with the proving of the will, a colon is under *t* in *Sept*, under *s* in *2st*, under *r* in *Testatr* in both instances, under *r* in *yor*, under *b* in *Septemb*, under *s* in *21st*, under *t* in *Teste*, and under *m* in *Wm*.

In the judgment granted to Henry Duxbury, a colon is under *t* in *Judgmt* and under *t* in *Executx*. A straight line is drawn above *ec* and between the two *d*'s in *dec d*, and a line is drawn through *Pd*. A colon is under the *t* in *wth*. A straight line is drawn through *l* and above *a* and *s* in *als*.

In Mary Duckbary's will a period is under *t* in *S^t*. In the statement of the witnesses to Mary Duckbary's will, a line, going through *t*, is drawn across the word, *peests*. Two lines are drawn under *to* in *Ex^{tors}*.

In Frederick Coghill's will a period appears under *t* in *Ester*, under *t* in *Ex^{ter}*, and under *t* in *12th*. The *F* which is Frederick Coghill's mark at the end of his will has a dot above and one below the center line instead of the colon which was used when the will was put into type.

In the statement that the will was proved and admitted to record, a period appears under *a* in *Tappa*, and under *t* in *19th*. The mark, #, appears above *ce* in *Deced*, also above *xo* in *Exors*. A period is under the *d* in *sd*. A # is above *xo* in *Exor*.

In Edmund Pendleton's statement that Frederick Coghill's estate had been settled, a period appears between 29 and *th* in 29th, between *m* and *d* in *Edm^d*, between *a* and *a* at the end of *Tappa^a*, between 19 and *th* in 19th, between *Nov* and *r* in *Nov^r*, and between *Dec* and *d* in *Dec^d*.

In the list of cattle removed from Essex County, the word, *D^o*, is used five times. In each instance the word appears in the court record with the period under the *o* instead of after it as it is printed in this book.

In most of the Colonial documents, many of the *s*'s are of the old style, long type. This is true of the old documents in this chapter and the next.

LAND GRANT TO JAMES COGHILL(1)

To all & Whereas & Now Know yee that I ye said S^r W^m Berkeley Kn^t Gov^r give & grant unto James Coghill One Thousand and ffifty⁷ acres of Land in ye ffreshes of Rappahanock County on ye South side ye riv [river] beginning at a small mked [marked] red oake aboute a Mile from ye head of ye Eastward branch of Potobaco creeke standing in a Line of Trees of M^r Robt Pains Clarke whence running over severall paths that goes to Potobaco Towne West No West 466 pole to a mked double poplar standing in ye head of a branch of Potobaco Run Whence West to a red oake next the Land of M^r Silvester Thatcher thence No: to ye Maine Run of Potobaco 279 pole more, No: 244 pole to a red Oake in ye Indian line, Whence South East 200 pole to a pohickery East South East 320 pole to a red oake, Whence No: No: East 66 pole to a white oake, whence South East by East 42 pole to a red oake a Corner tree of ye Land of M^r Robt Paine Whence, wth M^r Paine's Line South 386 pole intercepting a path called the South West path to a redd Oake, finally South by East 20 pole to ye first menconed Tree, The said Land being due for Transptacon of Twenty One persons, To have & to hold & to

⁷ "ff" at the beginning of a word indicates a capital "F."

bee held & yielding and paying & provided & Dated the 17th of Aprill
1667

W ^m Thompson	Tho Portman	Jane Willis	Tho. Jn ^o son
Isaak Rose	Nich Smart	Timothy Salter	Ralph Mathew
Patriak Weekes	Dan ^{ll} Willis	Robt Dabrill	Henry Batts
Jn ^o Hobbs	Rich fforrest	Phill Woodford	Mary Bateman
Mary Hart	Jn ^o Rock	W ^m Garrett	W ^m Worden
Sam ^{ll} Davis			

One of the troublesome terms met in this grant was “in the freshes.” It was found to mean any stream flowing into the tidewaters of a river. The outstanding guide in this old grant is “Portobaco Creek.” Search for the old plantation would be doubly difficult without this creek. The lower reaches form the present boundary between Essex and Caroline counties, and a southern branch, reaching into Essex County, is mentioned in some of the old deeds. This grant and all others are veritable directories of the neighborhood, including the names of many people and landmarks.

The system used in determining property boundary lines had its good points. It engendered a fraternal spirit. For example, the law required that periodically the participating neighbors should meet and retrace the old traverse, rehabilitating old monuments. When the tasks were finished a refreshment hour awaited them.

Although we have the records of James Coghill's three

land grants, including their dates, we have no records to show when he brought his thirty-eight indented servants into the Colony. Sometimes grants were not issued for years after a man qualified for land by importing persons. One realizes that the land was worthless without servants to cultivate it. It has been estimated that it cost probably between £5 and £10 to import an indented servant. When or how James Coghill obtained the necessary means to import his servants is not known. One wonders whether he brought it with him, earned it in the Colony, or had assets in England which he was able to convert into cash after the Restoration in 1660. One wonders, too, if he made several business trips to England.

WILL OF JAMES COGHILL (1)⁸

The will of James Coghill (1) is more than an antique. It and the grants of land made to him constitute a commentary on the man himself. In the early part of the research for this book a photostatic copy of the record of the will was obtained for inclusion in the book, but it was a disappointment. The scribe had done beautiful work with his quill, but the peculiar writing was difficult to read, so the will has been copied and is given below:

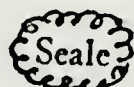
⁸ This will is recorded in *Rappahannock County Deed Book 6, 1676-82*, pages 59-60. This copy was made from the transcript in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN this fifth day of October in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six hundred Eighty & foure I James Coghill of Sittenburne Parish in Rappa County Plant^r [Planter] being in health in Body & in Perfect Minde & memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling unto Minde the Mortallity of my Body and Knowing that it is appointed for all men Once to die do make and Ordaine this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following that is to say ffirst and Principally I give my soul into the hands of God who gave it me & for my body I Commend it to the Earth to be buried in Christian & decent Manner, Nothing doubting but at the Generall Resurrection I shall receive the same againe by the mighty Power of God. And as touching such Worldly Estate as it hath pleased god to bless me with in this life I give devise bequeath & dispose the same in manner & forme following.

ffirst I give & bequeath unto my Loveing Wife Mary Coghill the Plantacon whereon I live duering her life with all my household goods & all my hoggs & Catle One Mare & one horse & if she dies a Widdow then to be divided amongst all our Children and next I bequeath to my Eldest Son Two hundred Twenty five acres of Land with one Mare with all Coopers & Carpent^{rs} Toolles to be Equally divided between William & James. Next I bequeath to my Son James Two hundred Twenty five acres of Land One Mare & my own Gun & sword and next I bequeath to my Son David Two hundred acres of Land and one mare & one Gun & next I bequeath to my Son ffredrick Two hundred acres of Land. To a Child unborne if a Boy I bequeath Two hundred Acres of Land, if not to returne to us four above menconed. And to my Son ffredrick I bequeath one mare. All w^{ch} [which] Land given of one dividnt to be Equally divided according to Quantity & Quallity every one take-

ing their Portions as they are Capable to manage it, every one According to age to take their Choise. Now I bequeath to my Daughters Margrett & Mary Six hundred Acres of Land lying in another Divident Two hundred Acres of this Land to a Child un borne if a girle if not to Remaine to the above Margrett & Mary. And the encrease of David & ffredrick Mares to Returne to Margrett & Mary each of them one Mare of a yeare old apeice. I do appoint David & ffredrick to be at age at Eighteen & to Enjoy their Estate if their Mother Marryeth. I make & Ordaine my well beloved Son & my loveing Wife my full and Sole Execut^r [Executor] & Sole Execut^x [Executrix] ratifieing & Confirming this & none other to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & seale the day & yeare first above Written.

James Coghill



Signed Sealed & Published & delivered
by the sd [said] James Coghill to be his last
Will & Testam^t [Testament]

his
Thomas O Henle
marke

Christoph: Σ Man
his marke

Rappa Court Sep^t 2st 1685

Wee the Subscribers do depose & say that the within Testat^r did Signe Seale & Publishe the within Will as his last Will & Testament & that the sd Testat^r was at the time of his Signing & Sealing the

same of Perfect sence & memory to the best of yo^r Deponents
Knowledge & further say not

marke of
Thomas O Henley
Cristoph: C_M Man
marke

Proved in Rappa County Court the first day of Septem^b 1685 by the
Oaths of

Henly & Man. Recorded the 21st of the sd Month Test^e

W^m Colston Cl. Cur.

In this will, James Coghill showed his independence toward some of the old traditions by refusing to follow the English practice of primogeniture. He did not deed all his land to the eldest son, fencing it about with restrictions that prevented fractional sales. James Coghill seems to have been a pre-Jeffersonian man: At a much later date, 1785, due to the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, the system of the polemic entails was made illegal.

As was the usual practice, only the wife's first name was given in the will. This practice is noted in most of the old legal documents.

Although no record of the date of James Coghill's death has been found, it is reasonable to conclude that he died in 1685, since his will was proved in September of that year.

Several entries in the Rappahannock County Court records follow:

Januarie the 7th, 1673/4 Mr. John Ryman gave to David sone to James Coghill a Cow Calve marked with a crop and slitt on the Right Eare a hole and a nick under the Eare in the left Eare who is to have the female Increase of the said Cow calfse and to be marked with Two nicks on the Left Eare.⁹

James Coghill at the same time gave to Margaret Coghill a heifer withall the female Increase of the same Eare mark only a Nick on the upper part of the Eare.

July 6, 1687—Judgm^t [Judgment] is granted to Henry Duxbury as marrying the Execu^{tx} [Executrix] of James Coghill decd [deceased] against Richard West for Three hundred sixty Eight Pounds of Tobbo. [Tobacco] & Caske upon bill to be Pd [Paid] wth [with] Cost of suit als Ex: [etc.].¹⁰

WILL OF MARY DUCKBARY¹¹

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I Mary Duckbary of St Ann parish in Essex County being Sick and weake in body butt of a purfect Sence and memory thanks be given unto God therefore Coulling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that tis apoynted for all

⁹ This item and the one which follows it immediately are recorded in *Rappahannock County Deed Book 5*, page 235. Ear-marking cattle was a practice which continued to the time of this writer's father and was adhered to by him.

¹⁰ *Rappahannock County Court Order Book 2*, page 38.

¹¹ *Essex County Deed and Will Book 14*, page 428. Essex County was formed from the portion of Rappahannock County in which the family lived.

persons once to Dye Due make and ordaine this my Last will and Testament in maner & forme folowing that is to say, ffurst and peivered¹² I Give my Sole in to the hand of God that gave itt and for my body I Comend it to the Earth from whence it came to be buried in Christion like and desent maner nothing Douting but att the last Generrall Reserrectison I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching souch worly Estate as it heath plesed God to bless me with in this life I Give & bequeath and Dispose of the Sane [Same] in maner and form foloing, ith give unto Susanah Cogghill and Thomas Coggill and Mary Cogghill one Cow Calfe apeace to be paid att my desease 2 I Give unto my well beloved Dafter Mary Willis all my waring Close and a ring¹³ of Twenty Shilling Price and the rest of my Estate to be Equally devided betwene my Sone ffreadurick Cogghill my Dafter Mary Willis and my Sone Gorge Ducbary and I Leave my sone ffreadrick and my son in Law John Willis and Gorge Duckbary hole & sole Exsectators [Executors] of this my last will & Testament Rattifying and Conferming this and no other to be my Las Will & Testament In witness whereof I heave unto Sett my heand Seale this twenty first day of Aprell in the yeare of our Lord God Ano Dom 1715.

her

Mary M Duckba

mark



¹² Efforts to determine the origin and meaning of this word have failed. One of the many persons consulted about it suggested that it might be Slavic, possibly intended for the Russian word meaning *firstling*.

¹³ The assigning of token rings, or mourning rings, to relatives and close friends, a practice now obsolete, was common in those days.

Signed and Sealed &

Delivered in the peests [presence] of ous [us] }

his

Thomas T Smyth

mark

his

Jesper ∇ Pite

mark

Mary M Smith

her mark

At a Court held for Essex County on Tuesday
the 20th day of Decemb^{er} 1715

The above will was proved by the oaths of
ffrederick Coghill and John Willis two of
Ex^{tors} therein named and also by the oaths of
Thomas Smith & Mary Smith two of the
Evidences thereto which is recorded.

Test Tho: Henman C Cur

SIDELIGHTS ON THE RECORDS

The copying of records of Coghill land transfers in Essex County could be continued through many pages. Fortunately the Essex records have not suffered as much as have those of Caroline and Hanover counties, many of which were victims of war and fire.

The names of Occupacia Creek, Cockerel Creek, and Portobago Creek, mentioned in Essex records, have not been changed. The most important of these is Portobago, forming part of the boundary between Essex and Caroline counties. And of particular importance is the south branch, which is mentioned in many of the Coghill holdings.

Appearing repeatedly is the mention of the one-thousand-fifty-acre-grant to James Coghill (1). It provided the base line for many of the tracts surrounding it.

The records show that David (2) sold his inheritance. William (2) and James (2) were inclined to join hands in many transactions. There is a record which gives the price of land in terms of tobacco: fifty acres of land for two thousand pounds of tobacco. In all of William's and James' land sales there is mention of the given name of the wife. William's wife was Susanna. James' first wife was Ann, and his second wife, Elizabeth.

At Rexburg, west of Tappahannock, there is a cemetery sometimes spoken of as the "family cemetery," but it is very small and has no significant markers. Stones in some rural burial plots in Virginia were removed by trespassers. It may be that stones were removed from the Coghill family cemetery. Many names of deceased Coghills were found in the Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. There the keeper proffered his card index which contained the names of several dozen Coghills.

ANCESTORS IN THE SECOND AND THIRD GENERATIONS

THE death of our grandmother, Mary Duckbary, occurred in 1715. Her children were grown. Her Coghill children included Frederick (2), from whom our branch of the family is descended. His wife was Sarah Goss. Frederick seems to have been the outstanding business man of the second generation of Coghills. The records relating to Frederick are the ones we shall follow because of the direct (father-to-son) line of descent.

William (2) and James (2) were living in Maryland in 1689. Later, James returned to Essex.

Margaret Coghill (2) married John Powell, and Mary Coghill (2) married John Willis.

The men, no doubt, were heavily bearded, and the women were clothed in several petticoats, reaching to the heels.

If we could have dropped in on these relatives for a visit, no doubt we would have failed to find what we now call broadminded folk.

The most ready conversation with our aunts would have been courted by joining them in anticipation of the fineries

from England to be brought to their dock a little distance below on the Rappahannock River. If crops had been good the Coghills would get a good share. That the church was almost the only place to display their fineries was no deterrent to their making such purchases.

An incident is related about the placing of orders in England: A woman in the Colony needed a pair of new shoes. She had to send the shoemaker in England one of her old shoes as a pattern.

The news that the boat captains brought was the nearest approach to a gazette.

Grandfather Frederick would, no doubt, have wanted to show us the saddle horses which he and the plantation overseer rode while giving instructions to the servants.

He would probably not have been interested to know that by 1955 there would be a tenth generation in America to bear the Coghill name. Also, he would probably not have been interested to know that the year 1716 would mark the birth in Williamsburg of the first theatre in the colonies. Frederick's interests were, no doubt, much the same as those of the other planters of Essex County—tobacco and the fluctuations of the tobacco market. He was interested also in adding to his land holdings. One of his land acquisitions is revealed in the following abstract¹:

¹ Deed is recorded in *Essex County Deeds, 1707-11, XIII*, page 51.

Richard Booker of the Parish of Abington in Gloucester County sold to Fredricke Coghill of St. Ann Parish in Essex County . . . 56 Acres of Land lying in St. Ann's Parish, Essex County . . . part of a patent formerly granted unto his father James Coghill deced for 1050 Acres. . . Sd Coghill yeilding and paying the quitrents for same . . . as the manner of East Greenwich in the County of Kent . . . are due lawfull and accustomed to be paid. . . 27th October 1707.

Richard Booker

Witnesses:

James Coghill

Samuel Poe

In 1734 Frederick acquired part of the lands which James inherited from their father.

Uncle James must have been his father's pet. He was given enough schooling to sign his name.

At that time reading material was scarce. The first newspaper in the South, the *Virginia Gazette*, came later. It was founded in Williamsburg in 1736.

The population of Virginia in 1715 was one hundred thousand, including twenty-five thousand Negroes. Virginia was yet to achieve her heyday.

LAND GRANTS TO FREDERICK COGHILL (2)

Frederick Coghill (2) acquired three patents, one in 1704, one in 1717, and one in 1753. The total acreage of the grants was 860. The first patent was signed by Francis

Nicholson, the second by Alexander Spotswood, and the third by Robert Dinwiddie.

In order to locate Frederick's land or the land of any of our other Colonial ancestors, it would be necessary to trace the succession of land ownership to the present day. This would be required because in many instances the creeks are the only landmarks still extant.

PATENT TO FREDERICK COGHILL (2)²

GEORGE the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come Greeting—KNOW YE that for divers good Causes and Considerations but more Especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS of good and lawful Money for our Use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia WE HAVE Given Granted and Confirmed and by these Presents for us our Heirs and successors Do Give Grant and Confirm unto Frederick Coghill one certain Tract or Parcel of Land Containing one hundred and fifty Acres lying and being in the County of Essex on little Portobago Swamp and bounded as followeth, to wit, BEGINNING at a Poplar and Mulberry tree standing in a Valley in Smith's line thence with the said Smiths Line North East by East one hundred and eighty poles to the Land of Col^o. John Corbin thence the same Course Continued binding on said Corbins Land one hundred and sixty poles thence South East by South eighty

² *Patent Book 32*, pages 336-337.

Poles to Davis's line thence binding on the said Davis's Line to a Line of a Patent granted to John Amys now Thomas Tinsley thence binding on the said Amys or Tinsley's line to the aforesaid Smiths line thence to the beginning WITH ALL Woods Underwoods Swamps Marshes Lowgrounds Meadows Feedings and his due share of all Veins Mines and Quarries as well discovered as not discovered within the Bounds aforesaid and being part of the said Quantity of one hundred and fifty Acres of Land and the Rivers Waters and Water Courses therein contained together with the Privileges of Hunting Hawking Fishing Fowling and all other Profits Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever to the same or any part thereof belonging or in any Wise Appertaining. TO HAVE HOLD Possess and Enjoy the said Tract or Parcel of Land and all other the before granted Premises and every part thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Frederick Coghill and to his Heirs and Assignes forever To the only Use and Behoof of him the said Frederick Coghill his Heirs and Assignes forever TO BE HELD of us our Heirs and Successors as of our Manor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in fee and common Soccage and not in Capite or by Knight Service YIELDING AND PAYING unto us our Heirs and Successors for every fifty Acres of Land and so Proportionably for a lesser or greater Quantity than fifty Acres the Fee Rent of one Shilling Yearly to be paid upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angel and also Cultivating and Improving three Acres part of every fifty of the Tract above mentioned within three Years after the Date of these Presents PROVIDED always that if three Years of the said Fee Rent shall at any time be in Arrear and Unpaid or if the said Frederick Coghill his Heirs or Assignes do not within the Space of three Years next coming after the Date of these Presents Cultivate

and Improve three Acres part of every fifty of the Tract above mentioned Then the Estate hereby Granted shall Cease and be Utterly Detirmened and thereafter it shall and may be Lawful to and for us our Heirs and Successors to Grant the same Lands and Premises with the Appurtenances unto such other Person, or Persons as we our Heirs and Successors shall think fit IN WITNESS Whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made WITNESS our Trusty and Welbeloved Robert Dinwiddie Esq^r. our Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh Under the Seal of our said Colony the eleventh Day of December MDCCLIII [1753] In the twenty seventh Year of our Reign _____

ROBT. DINWIDDIE

This grant, requiring that three acres in each fifty be cultivated and improved within three years after the date of the grant, reminds the writer of the manner in which he saw mining claims staked in the West in a much later period. In the early days of staking mining claims in the West, the claimant could hold twenty acres of mining land by marking the ground and digging annually a prospect pit ten feet deep. The pit was supposed to be on the vein. After five years of this, the claimant could get a valid patent from the Government. When the writer read the grant made to Frederick Coghill, he realized that the practice he had observed in the early days in the West was not as new as he had thought. It seemed as though time had stood still.

WILL OF FREDERICK COGHILL (2)

The will of Frederick Coghill (2) is dated 1758, shortly before the Revolution, and when, by historians, Virginia was in her heyday. In religion she had Anglicans, Presbyterians, Puritans, Atheists, Quakers, and Papists. The Quakers refused to take up arms for the government, and the Papists who drifted in from Maryland had to take a loyalty test. There is nothing to show how our grandfather met these challenges.

Text of Frederick Coghill's will³ follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Frederick Coghill of Essex County being Sick & weak of Perfect Sence & Memory do make this my Last Will and Testament as followeth Imprimis I leave and bequeath as followeth to my Son Thomas Coghill my Land Lieing on Portobaco to him & his heirs forever. ITEM I Live to my Son Frederick Coghill the Plantation whereon I now Live after my Dices. [Decease] to him and his heirs forever. ITEM I Live to Suanner Miller Ten Pounds Current money. ITEM I Live to Mary Haws Ten Pounds Current. ITEM I Live to Sarrah Corkitt Ten Pound Current money to be pad [paid] out of my Personal Estate to them & their heirs forever to be pad by Es^{ter} [Executor]. ITEM Live my Negro Abb to Work for her Self and know won to Controler as Long as she shall Live. ITEM It is my Desire that Negro Pegg an Anthonigh shall Chuse their Masters where they shall think fitt. ITEM I Live and Bequeath to my Son Thomas Coghill & Frederick Coghill and Suanner Miller & Mary Haws & Sarah Corkitt all my

³ *Essex County Will Book 11*, page 146.

Negros to be Equally Divided amonks my five Children to them and theres forever. ITEM It is my Desire that Negro Moll & Negro Nedd that now Living at James Corkitt shu'd be William Samuell the son of Sarah Corkitt To him and his heris [heirs] Layfolly Begotton of his Boddy forever and if he shud Dey without heirs then to Return to James Corkitt and his heirs forever Lawfully Begotton of his Body ITEM It is my Desire that Cate and all her Increase shu'd belong to James Corkitt and his Wife as Long as they shall Both Shall Live and then shall be Equally Divided amonks James Corkitt Children to them and their heirs forever It is my Desire that Thomas Coghill and Frederick Coghill to be my Ex^{ter} [Executor]. In this my Last Will and Testament all wherin I do have Interchanable Set my hand & Seale this 12th Day of October 1758

his

Frederick F: Coghill



mark

his

William X Miller

mark

her

Priseller X Miller

mark

James Gong

AT A COURT held for Essex County at Tapp^a the 19th Day of Nov^r cember 1758—This Last Will and Testament of Frederick Coghill Deced [Deceased] was this Day Presented in Court by Thomas Coghill one of the Exors [Executors] herein named who made Oath

thereto according to Law, and the said Will being Proved by the Oaths of William Miller & James Gong two of the Witnesses hereto and on the Motion of the S^d Exor is Admitted to Record.

Test.

John Lee Jun^r D Clk

Division of Frederick Coghill's Estate⁴

Mentions—Mrs. Sarah Coghill, widow

Thomas Coghill, son

Frederick Coghill, son

Capt. John Miller by his wife's share of estate

Isaac Haws, by his wife's share of estate

James Colquit by his wife's share of estate

SETTLED by consent and in Presence of the Parties January 29th 1759.

by Edm^d Pendleton

AT A COURT held for Essex County at Tapp^a the 19th Day of Nov^r 1759 This Settlement and Division of the Estate of Frederick Coghill Dec^d was this day returned and ordered to be Recorded and is Recorded.

Test.

John Lee Jun^r D^y Clk

INVOICE OF FREDERICK COGHILL (2)

The invoice of Frederick Coghill (2) is not all that could be desired by one who wants some vivid word pictures of pre-Revolutionary days. It is dated 1768 which is ten years subsequent to the will. What happened to life on that plan-

⁴ *Essex County Will Book 11*, page 223.

tation during that decade is not known. The invoice is long and tedious, covering three pages in transcribed form. It records no end of inconsequential things that would be found on any farm of today occupied by the same family for many years. In fathoming the ambiguities a tabulation of essentials has been made:

Livestock and Slaves		Farm Tools
Number	Value	
7 horses,		1 broad hoe
2 collars,		1 plow hoe
hames, traces	£24. 10.	1 shovel
19 cattle	£18. 7. 6.	1 cross cut saw
28 hogs	£19	1 axe
9 Negroes	£227	

Then there were two saddles and bridles. A "cart with wheels" seems like a peculiar description, but not so strange when it is known that wheels with iron tires were scarce. Then, of course, there were a gun and flints, punch bowl, still, and old tubs and casks. The parcel of old books would be cherished today if they could be reclaimed. There were silver studs and buckles. And last, but not least, Frederick seems to have been supplied with razor, strop, and looking glass.

The names of two of the Negroes deserve attention—they were Frederick and Coghill.

THE MARKING OF CATTLE

History shows that the branding iron was used on cattle many years before Christ. However, no mention of branding, a common practice today in the West, has been found in the Virginia records.

The record of Thomas Coghill (3), brother of Frederick Coghill, Jr. (3), transcribed below, shows his system of ear marking as late as 1746. It shows further, in giving a list of testators, how seriously the courts regarded such a simple performance.

A list of Cattle removed April 1, 1746, out of Essex County into Caroline County by the subscriber—

In presence of the testers, Thos. Jones Frederick Coghill, Jr. Griffin Carter Samuel Hawes Jr.	}	Viz. 2 Brindle cows marked with a Crop and a Slit in ye lefte Ear and a hole and a Nick in the Righte. 1 Black cow with a Star in her forehead marked with D°.
		1 Red Cow with a white face marked with D°.
		1 Brown heifer marked with D°.
		1 Black and white Stear marked with D°.
		1 Brindle Earling marked with D°.
		1 Red Earling not marked.

Thomas Coghill⁵

⁵ *Essex County Will Book 7*, pages 443-444.

THE ROLLING ROAD

As was noted in the early part of this writing, the first roads used by the colonists were waterways. However as the Colony grew and the population pressed inland, overland roads had to be built and a means of transportation for tobacco provided. One set of roads was known as "rolling roads," since it was over these roads that hogsheads of tobacco were rolled. Recognition of rolling roads came in 1718. Soon they became as much a part of the landscape as the network of ferries. Tatham, in his book, "Tobacco," gives an interesting description of rolling roads as follows:

"I believe rolling tobacco the distance of many hundred miles is a mode of conveyance peculiar to Virginia; and for which the early population of the country deserves a very handsome credit. Necessity first suggested the idea of rolling by hand; time and experience have led to the introduction of horses, and have ripened human skill, in this kind of carriage, to a degree of perfection which merits the adoption of the Mother Country.

"The hogsheads which are designed to be rolled in common hoops, with the bark upon them are used. The bark remains for some distance a protection against the stones. Two hickory saplings are affixed to the hogshead, for shafts by boring an auger-hole through them to receive the gudgeons or pivots, in the manner of a field rolling-stone; and these receive pins of wood, with square tapered points, which are admitted through square mortises made central in the heading and driven a considerable depth into the solid tobacco. Upon the hind part of the shafts, between the horses and the hogshead, a few light



In Virginia's early days, tobacco was hauled to market over what were known as "rolling roads," named thus because the hogsheads of tobacco were rolled over them.

planks are nailed, and a kind of a little cart body is constructed of a sufficient size to contain a bag or two of provender and provisions, together with an axe, and such other tools as may be needed upon the road, in case of accident. In this manner they set out to the inspection in companies, very often joining society with the wagons, and always pursuing the same method of encamping."

The "Three Knotch Road," a rolling road in Caroline County, was built in 1730, following its authorization by the court of Caroline County. T. E. Campbell, in his "A History of Caroline County, Virginia," pointed out that this road began at John Daniel's Mill (White's in 1953), cut a zigzag course across John Roy's back country and funneled tobacco towards Francis Conway's warehouse. Mr. Conway owned one of the two chartered warehouses in Caroline County.

Below is a transcript of an appointment received by Uncle James Coghill (2) for keeping up sections of road leading to the Three Notched Road:

13 May, 1743—It is ordered that James Coghill be Overseer of the Road from Daniel's Mill to the 3 Notched Road by John Beasley's and the Church Road from Mace Pickett's to 3 Notched Road, and the people at Col. Diggs Quarter, Mace Pickett's, John Pickett's, Thomas Maya, and Samuel Bouden's assist in the clearing the said road and that he keep the same in repair according to law.⁶

⁶ *Caroline County Order Book 2*, page 177.

The difficulty of finding this road is obvious: All of those mentioned in this little "Who's Who" have passed away.

The Three Notched Road in Caroline County and the "Three Chopt Road," leading out of Richmond, received their designations because the trees along the roadways were marked with three notches or chop marks. When such a road was to be built, notches were placed on trees to indicate the route the road was to take.

FREDERICK COGHILL (3) AND POPULAR FAMILY NAMES

THIS part of the work was approached with foreboding because James H. Coghill had said on page 105 of his "Family of Coghill," "Records of Hanover County were all destroyed during the Civil War."¹ This statement is not literally and wholly true, but it has enough truth to knock the props from under the genealogist and warns him that he will have to seek other sources also for data.

The best reinforcement came from grandfather Benjamin C. Coghill who was helpful to James H. Coghill in many ways. His memory took him back as far as Frederick Coghill (3) whose wife's maiden name, he recalled, was Miss Hawes. He could not give her first name.

¹ "Civil War" is a term which has been and still is used considerably; however it is used incorrectly. Prior to the War of 1861-65, the United States was a loosely joined union of states, any of which could withdraw at their own volition. The southern states that withdrew and formed the Confederate States of America were therefore acting within their rights. Consequently, when they fought against the Federal government they were doing so as a separate nation. The term, "War Between the States," has been determined as the proper designation for this war.

Some of the relatives are curious to know the history of this Miss Hawes, but help has not been forthcoming. This loss is regrettable to me, she being my great-great-grandmother. My interest is not lessened because my middle name is Hawes.

Hawes, though void of euphony, seems to have struck a popular note in the ears of the Coghill parents seeking middle names for the children descending from the Caroline branch of the family. "Hawes" appears in the following names of Virginia descendants:

Elizabeth Hawes (3)
Miss Hawes (3)
Bettie Hawes Coghill (6)
Philip Hawes Coghill (7)
Lillian Hawes Coghill (8)

Then in the Illinois branch there is

William Hawes Coghill (7)

Another popular name was "Atwell." The name came into the family from two sources—when Uncle Frederick Coghill (4) married Ann Atwell and when Uncle Thomas Coghill (4) married Sarah Atwell. The name is perpetuated in the following:

Atwell Coghill (5) (two of these)
Atwell Coghill (6)

Ewell Atwell Coghill (5)

Sally Atwell Coghill (5)

Smallwood Atwell Coghill (6)

Lawrence Atwell Coghill (7)

On going further with the subject of names we arrive for the first time at the probable source of "John Waller," which grandfather Benjamin C. Coghill bestowed upon my father, John Waller Coghill.

My grandfather was a devout Baptist. John Waller was a Baptist preacher who, in an earlier day, preached and suffered persecution for his faith. The following quotation is clarifying, and incidentally it gives an example of religious persecution under the Church of England. The quotation, from "Fredericksburg and the Cavalier Country," page 18, by John T. Goolrick, follows:

"In the small courtroom occurred in 1678 [1768?]² a trial which marked an epoch in the struggle for religious liberty. John Waller, James Childs, and Lewis Craig had come to Fredericksburg to preach the Baptist faith, but as the Church of England ruled Virginia, and other creeds were forbidden, they were jailed. Undaunted, they preached through the bars to a crowd gathered in jail alley. They were all men of prominent families, and behind them was wealth enough to assure good lawyers. Patrick Henry, with his eloquence, and Robert Dangerfield, one of the ablest Virginia lawyers,

² Date of 1678 is obviously an error as evidenced by the mention of Patrick Henry who was born in 1736.

defended them before the Justices in a packed courtroom, but eloquence and ability were in vain. The preachers were convicted, sentenced to receive thirty-six lashes well laid upon their bare backs, or leave town. They chose the latter course, and escorted by the sheriff and his deputies, and an annoying mob, they were taken to the foot of Fall Hill on the road which parallels the river and there told to be gone and not come back. Before they obeyed they paused to put a curse upon the town, praying ill might befall it for a hundred years. And, strangely, within a hundred years the town was twice destroyed by fire, several times damaged by floods, bombarded by 180 guns for twelve hours, fought through in two battles, and seven times changed hands in the Civil War, before it again became peaceful and prosperous."

Returning to the matter of records: If the Coghills had stayed out of Hanover and Caroline counties and remained in Essex, where deeds and wills have not been so severely mutilated, the search would have been simpler. Virginia took the brunt of the War Between the States, and Caroline and Hanover counties suffered much through marauding parties.

Hanover tax records, which fared better than deeds, etc., show that the family was well represented at one time, but it seems that when grandfather Benjamin C. Coghill, who had moved from Caroline to Hanover, left for Illinois in 1836 and took the Elletts with him he instigated an exodus that took the Coghills and Elletts en masse. A laborious search of the marriage records in Hanover shows the Cog-

hills to be absent, whereas the Colemans, a closely associated family, are there in abundance. As further evidence of the migration of Coghills from Hanover, the following table is included:

SUMMARY OF COGHILL MARRIAGES IN SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND

	Year of First Record	Number of Marriages
Essex and Rappahannock counties	1687	42
Caroline County	1797	30
Henrico County	1797	11
City of Richmond	1826	14
Hanover County	—	—

The destruction of most of the court records of Hanover at the time of the War Between the States was a great loss. The major part of the records were taken to Richmond for safe-keeping, and were lost in the fire when Richmond was evacuated in 1865. The records of the courts in the Land Office and in the possession of the Auditor's Office were saved, as were two old deed books not sent to Richmond.

Of the nearly a hundred Coghills indicated in the preceding table of marriages, some of them probably never heard about the rest of us, and some probably don't care. The mystery is not that there are so many "sheep gone astray" but that so many are "in the fold." To understand this, the

reader has to refer only to the family tree of the Virginia branch of Coghill, headed "James Coghill (1) and Descendants," where it is shown that James Coghill (1) had four sons, yet the line of only one has been continued. It must be said, with apologies, that we do have gracious relatives in Virginia who should have been placed on the chart but were not.

WAR RECORDS OF COGHILLS OF VIRGINIA

The war records of Coghills of three wars have been assembled and are given in the following:

Coghills of Virginia in the Revolutionary War

Coghill, Frederick (4)—Caroline County, 2nd Virginia Regiment.

Coghill, James (4)—In Infantry, 7th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line. In 1836 resided in Gallatin County, Kentucky.

Coghill, John (5)—7th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line.

Coghill, Reuben (5)—Corporal in Infantry, 10th Virginia Regiment. Wounded at Brandywine. His money received by Col. S. Hawes.

Coghill, Ralph—Wounded. Served under Capt. Harrison. His affidavits made in Anderson and Bullit counties, Kentucky.

Coghill, Thomas (4)—Essex County, Virginia. Private in Cavalry. With General Scott's Brigade in South Carolina. Prisoner at Charleston.

Coghill, Robert—Detachment of 5th and other regiments.

The records given above depend largely on applications for pensions and land bounties. Most of the men of the fourth and fifth generations of Coghills in Virginia are on this list.

Coghills of Virginia in Muster Roll of the War of 1812

Thomas W. Coghill (6)—Wife, Eliz. Noel Coghill

Benjamin Coghill

Richard Coghill

Jesse Coghill

Smallwood Coghill

William Coghill

All of these men were mustered out very soon after joining.

Coghills of Virginia in the War Between the States

Lt. Col. Thomas B. Coghill

Capt. Thomas Benjamin Coghill

Lt. Lindsay Coghill

SERGEANTS

Isaiah Coghill

E. R. Coghill

George E. Coghill

REGULARS

George W. Coghill

J. E. Coghill

John Coghill

P. Coghill

A. Coghill

Thomas Coghill

George L. Coghill

Alexander Coghill (7)

Archibald Coghill (7)

Thomas A. Coghill (7)

The last three names given above appear on a War Between the States monument in the street at Tappahannock. Their father, Thomas W. Coghill, was in the War of 1812.

We turn now from the enlistment of men in the wars to the enlistment of farm products in the same cause.

COGHILL AND COLEMAN SELL WAR SUPPLIES TO THE
GOVERNMENT

Three records of sales to the Government during the Revolutionary War are quoted here. The participants were Thomas Coleman, father of Kezia Coleman, and William Coghill (4) who, much later, married Kezia.³

³ Kezia Coleman, who was four years old when the Revolution began, became the second wife of William Coghill(4). The marriage seems to have taken place about 1800. William Coghill died in 1826.

CAROLINE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CLAIM CERTIFICATES

N^o 64.

I hereby certify I have received for publick use of Tho^s Coleman
Sixty eight pounds of bacon, for which payment at the rate
Twenty dollars per pound shall be made according to an act of
Assembly passed in the October Session, 1780.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1781.

£.408.

John Broaddus

68 lbs. at 9^d £2. 11.

(NOTE: In the original certificate there was a straight line under the ^o in *N^o* and under the th in *14th*. A period appears under the ^s in *Tho^s*.)

No. 95

Caroline County

I hereby certify I have received of Thomas Coleman,
Two grass fed beeves adjudged to weigh Six hundred & sixty five
pounds—taken for publick use, pursuant to act of Assembly, and to
be paid for at two pence per pound specie in paper money at such
rate of depreciation as shall be settled by the Governor & Council
at the time of payment, the present rate being Six hundred for one.⁴
October 15, 1781.

£.3325.

John Broaddus

665 lbs. at 3^d £8: 6. 3.

(NOTE: In the original certificate there was a period under the ^d in *3^d*.)

⁴ "Six hundred for one" means that £600 in paper money was worth £1 in specie or "hard money." Therefore, 2d. (two pence) in specie was worth £5 in paper money. The £3325 shown in the certificate indicates the value of the 665 pounds of beef in paper money, and the £8 6s. 3d. indicates the value in specie.

Caroline Sc

I hereby Certify that I have Received of M^r William Coghill . . .
For the use of the Country Fifty Bushells of Indian Corn at Seven
pounds per Bushell . . .

Agreeable to an Act of Assembly intituled an Act for procuring a
supply of provisions & other necessaries for the use of the Army
Witness my hand this fourth . . .

Day of November 1780

50 bush^s Corn at £7 £350. . .

Anthony Thornton Jun^r

(NOTE: In the original certificate there was a colon under the ^r in *M^r*
and under the raised ^s in *bush^s*.)

The main exposure in these three records is the deplorable condition of the Colony's finances during the Revolution. The monetary system had scarcely any backing. In fact, inflation, like a cancer, was gnawing at the vitals of Colonial America. It is said that when James Madison was at Philadelphia attending the Continental Congress in 1780, during six months, he paid \$1,776 to his washerwoman and \$1,020 to his barber. Virginia's first authorized bank did not go into business until 1792, and it was in the northern part of the state at Alexandria.

An abstract⁵ of a sale of land by Smallwood Coghill (5) in 1816 follows:

⁵ Deed is recorded in *Caroline County Deed Book 39*, page 274.

March 25, 1816—Smallwood Coghill of the Town of Port Royal, county of Caroline, for the sum of \$1,837.50 sells to Robert P. Waring all that tract of land lying partly in the county of Caroline and partly in Essex, adjoining Little Portobago Swamp, near Enon Meeting House, Thomas Coghill, Thomas Tinsley, and Edmond Taylor, etc.

LETTERS AND OTHER DATA

IN beginning the conclusion of the Virginia branch, it is a pleasure to use a transcript of a letter written by Kezia Coleman Coghill¹ in Virginia to her sisters, Mary Coleman Sutton and Caroline Coleman Sutton, who were then living in Scott County, Kentucky. The transcript follows:

Oct 20, 1810

Dear Sisters,

I am once more blest with an opportunity of unfolding a few of my thoughts to those who are so near to my heart. We are tolerably well except Mr Coghill who complains a little. When I sit down to write to those who are so dear to me I know not in what manner to express myself my heart throbs at every line and fills big with something it cannot utter the thought of never beholding your faces this side of eternity. . . Write to me how you get along. O that I could be with you to hear you tell of your travels. Here's our dear mother walking in the path of true Godliness giving comfort to all around her. O! could you but see her it would give you pleasure indeed. . .

¹ Text of this letter was published in "Descendants of John Sutton," by Carrie T. Goldsborough and Anna Goldsborough Fisher. The compilers, possessors of the letter, describe it as "an age-yellowed epistle, without envelope or stamp, folded and sealed with a wafer."

she desired me remember [her] to you all and old Mrs. Sutton. Remember me to her also. Present our warmest love to your husbands and children and Mr. Swetnam and his wife and all inquiring friends. . . I have but one child living he is called Benjamin goes to school. . . he can read very well for his size he is seven years old. I have sent you his likeness; I thought to have gotten mine and sent it to you but the man went away. You must both sister Caroline and yourself send me your likeness. . . My little son² is a part of myself. Dear sister accept the trifle and hang it up in remembrance of us, and now I must bid you farewell. May the blessings of God attend you both.

Keziah Coghill

There is a series of age-yellowed letters in the possession of Mrs. E. S. Coghill of Bowling Green, Virginia, who permitted me to enjoy them, but they must be regarded as sacred because they are love letters. They were written in Fredericksburg, Virginia, by William Goodwin Coghill to Mary Samuel. One feature that can be noted is the use of the middle name, "Goodwin," the name being "inherited" from his mother, Barbara Goodwin Coghill. The name attracts attention not only because of its euphony but also because the bearer comes out boldly with a middle name. Only those who have found old records so difficult to follow because of the absence of middle names know how to appreciate such completeness.

² He was my grandfather, Benjamin C. Coghill.

Letter from Edwin R. Coghill (7) to B. C. Coghill (5)
at either Richview or Oquawka, Illinois:

Bath, Caroline, Va.

Mr. Benj. C. Coghill

April 1st, 1871

My Dear Uncle,

It was with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I read your letter of the 25th ult., received on yesterday, for although I have never seen you, yet I feel that I love you just from the tenor of your letter. I took your letter to my Grandma today and read it to her, and she wept tears of joy at hearing from you and family.

I hardly know where to begin in relating what changes have occurred since you left Virginia. Grandma has outlived all of her children but one (Barbara), and she has borne all her afflictions with Christian fortitude and resignation. My father, William Anthony, married in 1841 a daughter of Sym. Goodlow of Spotsylvania County. He lived until November, 1860, when he was thrown from his sulky by his horse getting frightened at a train of cars, and died in a few days, leaving a widow and nine children, all of which are now living and in good health, seven boys and two girls, myself being the oldest and in my 29th year.

My father was a member of the Methodist Church.

He was insensible from the time of his injury until his death. My mother and her five oldest boys are all members of the Baptist Church. My brother next to me and myself are married and have one child each.

Uncle Thomas Benjamin married in 1854 a daughter of Oliver Buzley. She died in 1862, leaving one daughter. Uncle Tom joined the Confederate Army as Captain and during the progress of the

war contracted consumption of which he died in January, 1866, rejoicing in Jesus. His daughter is still living.

Aunt Barbara married Mr. Wm. T. Noel and is living in Hanover Co.; has one child living and married.

Aunt Bettie Hawes, the youngest to whom you refer, married Mr. Jordan of Powhatan County and died in 1863, leaving 2 children. Her end was peace. Grandma's sister Lucy is still alive and lives with her. She has been entirely blind for seven or eight years. Grandma has recently lost one of her eyes, but still has some hope of its recovery. She desires to join me in much love to you and family.

We suffered very much here during the late war. All of our stock, provisions, &c., were taken by the Federal Army and the close of the war found us in an impoverished condition from which we have not recovered. The last two years have been very dry with us and very short crops have been made. But notwithstanding all this, I rejoice in the assurance that "all things work together for those who love the Lord and are the called according to his purpose."

I hope you will write to me again soon, for I shall always be glad to hear from you. My Mother and family reside at Bath, the former residence of Uncle Archibald Samuel who died in 1854. I do not know whether he lived there while you lived in Virginia.

In conclusion, may the Lord continue to prosper you and yours and though we may never see each other's faces in this world, I trust we shall in that better world on high.

Your affectionate Nephew

Edwin R. Coghill

Milford Depot

Caroline Co., Va.

Edwin R. Coghill and his son, Edwin S., served as clerks of the Circuit Court of Caroline County for sixty years. The obituary of the son, who died January 19, 1953, was published in a newspaper, presumed to be the *Free Lance-Star*, Fredericksburg, the day following his death. The obituary follows:

OBITUARY OF EDWIN S. COGHILL (8)

Coghill, Long-Time
Clerk for Caroline,
Dies in Hospital

Funeral Thursday
For Official, 78

Death ended the long public career of Caroline County's "Mr. Eddie," a familiar figure in the county clerk's office for 60 years, last night.

E. S. Coghill, who had been Caroline clerk for 28 years, died at 11:30 p. m. in a Richmond hospital, where he was admitted 10 days earlier. He was 78 years old.

His death brought to a close a 60-year period in which either Coghill or his father had held the Caroline clerkship, without ever being opposed in an election.

Although in failing health for several years, Coghill had been at his office daily until two weeks ago. He entered the Johnston-Willis Hospital, in Richmond, January 9. Relatives said doctors had not determined the exact cause of his ailment, but pneumonia had set in. . .

Born Eddie Sommerville Coghill, he was sworn in as clerk on



EDWIN SUMMERVILLE COGHILL

February 17, 1925, after the death of his father, the late E. R. Coghill, who had held the position since 1893. At that time, the younger Coghill already had 26 years of experience in the office as a clerk under his father.

Another post the son took over from his father was that of superintendent of the Sunday School at the Bethel Baptist Church, remaining in that job until the present time.

Coghill also was active in the Kilwinning-Crosse Masonic Lodge, of Bowling Green, having held major offices in the fraternity.

In addition he worked in the Hermon Baptist Association and the Caroline Ruritan Club, and was a member of the Virginia Court Clerks Association.

He was educated in an academy at Bowling Green. He was married 48 years ago to Miss Frances Rollins, of Stafford County, who survives. They made their home in Bowling Green.

Besides Mrs. Coghill, survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Floyd H. Borkey of Bowling Green, and Mrs. Lee Scripture of Arlington, and three grandchildren.

He also leaves two first cousins in Bowling Green, R. A. Coghill and Mrs. William M. Cobb. An only brother, Charles Coghill, died a number of years ago.

A funeral service will be held Thursday at 2 p. m. at the family residence. The Rev. James A. Cales, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, will officiate.

Pallbearers will be Willard Gray, Linwood Hughes, Andrew Kish, Joseph Soltes, W. A. Vaughan, and George Washington, all deacons of the congregation.

Serving as honorary pallbearers will be members of the Caroline County and Fredericksburg bar and county clerks of the area.

Masonic rites will be held at the graveside in Lakewood Cemetery at Bowling Green.

MEMORIAL TO DR. HARVIE DEJ. COGHILL (8)

The memorial of the Richmond (Virginia) Academy of Medicine to Dr. Harvie DeJarnette Coghill (8), son of Phillip Hawes and Annie Gayle Coghill, follows:

The death of Dr. Harvie DeJarnette Coghill leaves in Richmond medicine a place that is difficult to fill. Dr. Coghill trained as a clinical psychologist and at the suggestion of the late Dr. Beverley Randolph Tucker, he prepared himself to enter medical school. While a student of the Medical College of Virginia, he made psychological studies of the prisoners at the state penitentiary under the direction of Dr. Tucker and the Board of Mental Hygiene. These experiences were the primary factors in his specialization in psychiatry and later in child psychiatry where, as director of the Memorial Guidance Clinic, he contributed greatly to the guidance of Richmond youth, to the assistance of educational institutions in understanding their problem pupils, and to the juvenile court in interpreting the personalities of the unfortunates before it.

Harvie DeJarnette Coghill, the son of Phillip Hawes and Annie Gayle Coghill, was born December 12, 1884, in Caroline County, Virginia. He attended the public schools of the county, and his observations and thirst for knowledge enabled him as a very young man to enroll in the Massey Business College of Richmond. In business he rapidly rose from secretary to partnership in the firm of his employment. However, as this work did not satisfy this energetic personality, Harvie Coghill resigned. After traveling in Europe, he returned to matriculate in the University of Richmond, where he

majoring in psychology, which was followed by graduate work at William and Mary and Harvard. He then did psychological work for the State Department of Welfare. World War I found him as first lieutenant assigned to the medical corps, giving psychological help to the medical staff. After the war he was probation officer of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Norfolk.

Again his driving ambition was not satisfied. At the age of thirty-five and on the advice and encouragement of the late Dr. Tucker, he decided to study medicine and, at the age of thirty-seven, entered the Medical College of Virginia. Though Harvie Coghill was one of the older members of the MCV Class of '26, his keen mind and capability made him a popular member of this group. He was elected to membership in Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity and, though he carried many responsibilities through medical school, his conscientious drive and well-disciplined mind enabled him to graduate in the upper part of his class. The following year he was awarded a fellowship by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene which allowed him to study child psychiatry for a year in Boston, Cleveland, and New York. In 1928 he was elected director and psychiatrist of the Children's Memorial Clinic, now the Memorial Guidance Clinic of Richmond, and it was here that Dr. Coghill gave fully of himself and of his ability through the years, making himself available to those who needed psychiatric guidance.

While ever seeking greater knowledge for himself, Dr. Coghill gave freely of his time to teaching others. He welcomed to his clinic psychiatric social work trainees from the Richmond Professional Institute and gave freely of his time in the Medical College of Virginia department of neuropsychiatry.

Dr. Coghill was a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine, the Neuropsychiatric Society of Virginia, the Medical Society of Virginia, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and the American Orthopsychiatric Association, and he filled many committee assignments in these respective societies. He published his keen observations in medical journals, contributing to the further understanding of the personality of the individual and of the reasons, the why, and the how in the actions of children.

On October 28, 1919, he was married to Miss Mary Brightwell of West Virginia. Besides Mrs. Coghill, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Leroy Edward Brown, III, and Mrs. Robert Taylor Poland, and by two grandchildren, Susan Page Brown and Leigh Waverley Poland.

Dr. Coghill won the great admiration and respect of all who knew him by his very happy personality. In spite of a debilitating arthritis that had its onset about seventeen years previously and which made the simplest movement a terrific effort accompanied by severe discomfort, he did not allow this to become visible. When seen in conference or heard over the telephone, he was ever enthusiastic and bright, and never referred to his own debilitating problem. It was this driving force of courage and ability that allowed him to win in playing the game of life. Following an acute illness, Dr. Coghill passed away on February 6, 1948.

Mr. President, your committee would like to recommend that a copy of these remarks be spread upon the minutes of the Richmond Academy of Medicine records in permanent tribute to our beloved

colleague, Dr. Harvie DeJarnette Coghill, and that a copy be sent to his family.

James Asa Shield, Chairman
Howard R. Masters
Henry W. Decker

A eulogy of the Coghills of Caroline County is quoted as follows from Wingfield's "History of Caroline County, Virginia," 1924, page 416:

"Probably no family has had a larger place in the life in Caroline County during the past two hundred years than the family of Coghill. Among the many members of this family now active in the affairs of the county may be mentioned E. R. Coghill, Clerk of the Circuit Court for many years, and one of the best loved men who has ever lived in the county; his son, E. S. Coghill, Deputy Clerk, and Major T. D. Coghill, brother of E. R., and for many years Sheriff of the county and otherwise prominent in public life. R. A. Coghill, son of Major Coghill, has long been a prominent merchant in Bowling Green."

The same books list Revolutionary soldiers from Caroline:

Frederick Coghill
James Coghill
Robert Coghill

In his "A Hand-Book of Caroline County, Virginia," 1907, E. R. Coghill, Clerk of County, made the following statements:

"Land in Caroline can be bought at prices varying from \$5.00 to

\$40.00 per acre with dwellings and all necessary farm buildings. And there can be bought many old homesteads with well built and commodious dwellings, that need only the touch of enterprise and a little capital to make them among the most desirable homes to be found.

“The tobacco lands of this county can be purchased at a very low figure. Many farmers having too much land would sell in quantities to suit, without improvements, at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Lumber is abundant and cheap.

“Some of the most noted race horses this country has ever known, and whose descendants are even now reaping fortunes for the owners, were reared in this immediate locality.”

Today there is very little tobacco land north of Richmond.

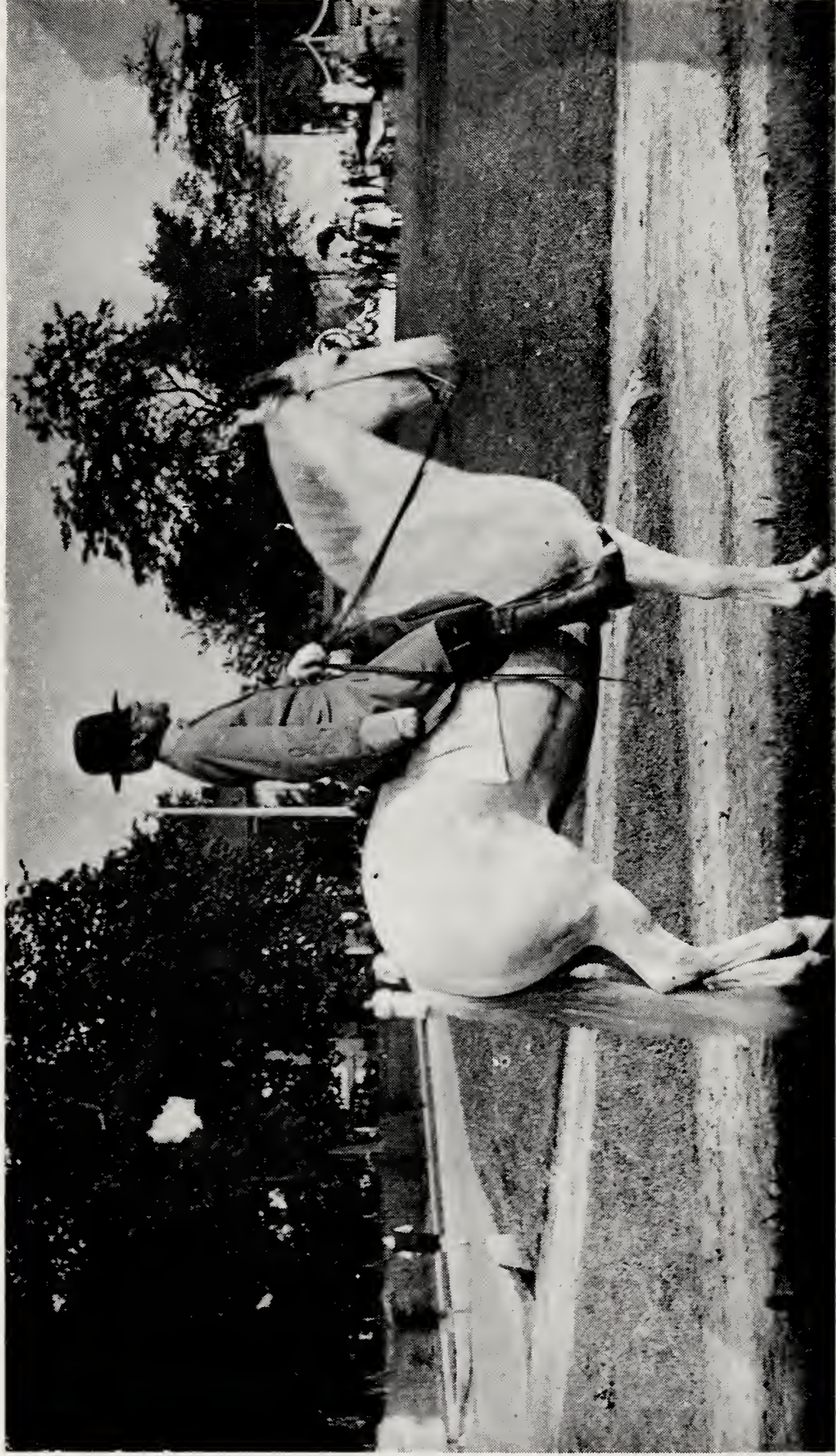
The volume of transcripts of Caroline County land and personal property tax records that has been made is too great to be reproduced here. These records go back as far as 1787 and include Frederick, Atwell, William, Kezia (who inherited 415 acres from her father, Thomas), Samuel, Gideon, Susanna, James, Smallwood, and Thomas. All of them reported their slaves, some of them claiming as many as twenty-five.

The recipient of the following letter from Thomas D. Coghill was Caroline Coghill:

Bowling Green, Virginia
September 18th, 1883

Cousin Carrie:—

Yours of 15th instant to hand. I address you as “cousin” as you will find I am the nearest relative you have in this State of your name.



Thomas Dallas Coghill (7), Bowling Green, Virginia, on his white pony after representing General Robert E.

Lee in a pageant. Mr. Coghill used no make-up for his role.

Your grandfather was a half-brother of my grandfather. I would be more than pleased to have you visit me before you go to King George Court House, if you can so arrange. I will meet you at Milford Station, RF&P Railroad³ at any time. My home is at Bowling Green, the county seat of Caroline.

You did not state who you were visiting in Ashland. I regret that you did not communicate with me as soon as you reached the State as I would have called on you. I passed through Ashland yesterday and would have stopped had I known you were there.

Hope you will conclude to come to my home from Richmond and that you will not make your stay long there.

Mrs. C. joins me in this

Your cousin

Thomas D. Coghill

Thomas D. Coghill became president of the Caroline County Bank, organized in 1902. The picture of him on his beautiful white horse was contributed by Mrs. Mary Dallas Coghill Boyd. He had just returned from a pageant where he represented Gen. Robert E. Lee, and without make-up.

Letter of Carrie Coghill to her mother, Mrs. J. W. Coghill, Sr., at Roseville, Illinois:

Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia
September 24th, 1883

Dear Mother:—

I received your letter of the 17th Saturday evening. Would have

³ Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.

gotten it sooner, but was not here. I went with Grandmother Thursday morning to visit a while among her relatives. We did not have a chance to go around much so just made a few calls. Stayed at Mr. Stanley's most of the time, as he seemed to be about the only one that had a horse that we could drive, or any way of sending us anywhere.

Mr. Stanley's wife was Miss Emma Pollard, daughter of James Pollard and they are all cousins of Grandmother's, besides. Well, nearly everybody in the country, it seems to me, claims relationship with her. They are all quarreling with her nearly all the time about staying with them all winter, and each one claiming that she must come and see them again. She says she has a good room offered her and would stay, but must go home with me. I told her that it might be I would conclude to stay and asked her if she would stay if I would. She then began to think about it and concluded that she must get back to Missouri before cold weather, though I think it will be hard for her to get off by that time.

There are some places she has not been at all yet. I thought, just as you did about the Fredericksburg trip, that it would be so much better for her to go with me, and she and I had been talking about it before I received your letter. She said if I wanted her to she would meet me at Bowling Green and go on with me. I have not seen her since receiving yours, but have fully decided to wait and have her go with me from Richmond. She has some business matters on hand that she thinks it is very necessary that she should attend to while here, and does not know how long it will take her. Do not want to hurry her, but will try to see her soon about it, as our two months has almost expired, and we must have some time for visiting other places.

I received an answer to my letter written to Thomas D. Coghill, and it is such a friendly one that I am going to send it for you to read. That "King George Carrie" wrote that the boat leaves F. [Fredericksburg] every Monday and Thursday at 4 p. m. arriving at the wharf [at Lothian] three miles from them at about sunset. So I suppose that will be all right, if they do not change time before we get there.

. . .

The Campbellites expected to have an all day meeting at Ground Squirrel yesterday. It rained so that their morning meeting did not commence until about 1 p. m.

I forgot to say that we expect to go to Richmond October 2nd, from there to Caroline the 5th and stay there until the next Thursday when we will take the noon train for Fredericksburg. Cannot tell how long we will stay there until we find when the boat will take us back.

The money order came all right. . .

. . .

I was introduced to a Mr. Joe Coleman last night. He is a young Baptist preacher. Grandmother says he is related to me but think it must be very distant.

Received a letter from Weir Saturday evening. Will write to them soon to know where they will meet us. I am still enjoying myself finely and like Grandmother, often have the question asked why I cannot stay all winter. I promised Aunt Nannie to put her love in my last—forgot it, so put it in this.

Love to all,

Carrie [Caroline Coghill]

Nannie Lumpkin and I went to the afternoon meeting and went from there to Mrs. L's. Went to Independence to night meeting, came back as far as Joe Gilman's last night. Came to Aunt Nannie's this morning.

The "grandmother" with whom Carrie traveled was the former Loucie LeFevre, the third wife of grandfather Benjamin C. Coghill. She had been widowed for three years, Grandfather having died in 1880. A copy of the letter announcing his third marriage will be shown later. The "King George Carrie" mentioned in the letter was Caroline Jackson Coghill, living at Lothian Plantation. (See the right-hand column of the Virginia family tree.)

A lovely place Lothian must have been, situated one mile south of King George Courthouse in the Northern Neck. From a beautiful lawn on the south one could look down upon the Rappahannock River, and from the upstairs window on the north one could look to the Potomac River. A boat from Fredericksburg to Lothian, about sixty miles distant, was the only convenient and sure conveyance.

Lothian is now deserted and almost lost to history. The answers to my first inquiries as to its location were very confusing, and men on the street told me that I could not reach it. I told them that I would reach it if the trip killed me. The trip was an effort requiring a struggle through vines on the ground reaching to the top of the trees. A logging road that was a quagmire was of little help. The

plantation had reverted to forest, and the sound of the axe and saw came from every direction.

A complete story of Lothian (now owned by Col. J. McDermott) could be applied, no doubt, to hundreds of Virginia's old homes built when lumber and labor were abundant and paint was scarce. If one rejects sentiment and takes a realistic point of view, possibly the reversion to forest is not so bad. When that land was cleared for a tobacco plantation, most of the timber was probably burned as waste, but now natural reforestation is providing much valuable timber.

When Carrie visited Lothian in 1883 she met a large and jolly family that had been more successful than some in overriding the adversities caused by the War Between the States. That trip to Lothian was a bright spot in the lives of both Carries. They kept up a correspondence throughout their lives.

As will be noted in the picture of Lothian, the boards on the outside of the house are placed in a vertical position instead of in the horizontal position found in most houses.

The deed, dated 1865, that brought Lothian into the Coghill family, reveals that our family historian, James Henry Coghill, was the purchaser. He passed the property to his brother, Lawrence Atwell Coghill. Some of the members of the family were buried in a churchyard at Port Royal on the north side of the Rappahannock River. They were

Henry B. Coghill, died 1916; Janie P. Coghill, died 1923, and William D. Coghill, died 1928.

JAMES H. COGHILL'S DEED TO LOTHIAN

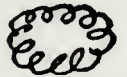
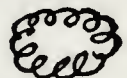
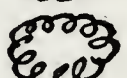
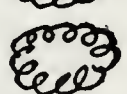
THIS DEED⁴ made this 31st day of October eighteen Hundred and Sixty five between W. A. Stuart and Ellen B. Stuart his wife, and George Palmer and Harriet A. Palmer his wife of the one part, all of the State of Virginia, and J. H. Coghill of the State of New York of the other part;

Witnesseth, that the Said W. A. Stuart and wife, and George Palmer and wife do grant with general warranty, unto the Said J. H. Coghill, for and in consideration of the Sum of Five Thousand Dollars, that certain tract or parcel of land with all the improvements thereon Situated in the County of King George in the State of Virginia, known as "Lothian" formerly called "Pecks," containing 495 acres, one rood and 10 poles, being the Same tract of land which was conveyed by deed dated the 6th day of January 1848, executed by Baber, Lewis and Mason, Executors of Younger Johnson decd to W. B. Broocke, and by deed dated 9th March 1850, executed by Wm. S. Brown, Trustee, to Edward T. Tayloe, who duly conveyed the Same to Edward Punsett Tayloe, who together with his wife Louisa C. conveyed the Same to the Said W. A. Stuart and George Palmer—All of the aforesaid deeds and conveyances are duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of King George County, and to which Said several deeds reference is hereby made for a more accurate and particular description of the property hereby intended to be conveyed. And the Said W. A. Stuart and George Palmer covenants

⁴ *King George County Deed Book 19, page 423.*

to & with the Said J. H. Coghill that they have the right to convey the Said land to the grantee, and that they will execute Such further assurances of the Said land as may be requisite.

Witness the following Signatures and Seals—

W. A. Stuart	
Ellen B. Stuart	
George W. Palmer	
Harriet A. Palmer	

State of Virginia: }
Smyth County to-wit }

We A. T. Stanett, & A. Kestner, Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia, do certify that W. A. Stuart whose name is Signed to the writing above bearing date on the 31st day of October 1865, has acknowledged the Same before me in my County aforesaid; and I further certify that Ellen B. Stuart, the wife of W. A. Stuart whose names are Signed to the writing above bearing date on the 31st day of October 1865, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid and, being examined by me privily and apart from her husband, and having the writing aforesaid fully explained to her, she the said Ellen B. Stuart, acknowledged the Said writing to be her act, and declared that she has willingly executed the Same, and does not wish to retract it. Given under my hand this 8th day of Nov: 1865.

A. T. Stanett	J. P.
A. Kesner	J. P.

State of Virginia: }
 Smyth County, to-wit }

We A. T. Stanett and A. Kestner Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia, do certify that George W. Palmer whose name is Signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 31st day of October 1865, has acknowledged the Same before me in my County aforesaid. And I further certify that Harriet A. Palmer the wife of George W. Palmer whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the 31st day of October 1865, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined by me privily and apart from her husband, and having the writing aforesaid fully explained to her, she the Said Harriet Palmer acknowledged the Said writing to be her act, and declared that she willingly executed the Same and does not wish to retract it. Given under my hand this 8th day of November 1865.

A. T. Stanett J. P.

A. Kesner J. P.

In Clerk's Office of King George County Court February 1, 1866.

The foregoing deed for land from W. A. Stuart and Wife and other to J. H. Coghill, was this day delivered the Clerk, and with the certificates of acknowledgement thereon endorsed, admitted to record.

Teste,

Wm. S. Brown Clk

Amount of Stamp duty \$5.00 }
 Date of cancellation Jany 27, 1866. }



Lothian, near King George Courthouse, deserted home of Lawrence Atwell Coghill (7). The land has reverted to forest. Lothian was purchased by James Henry Coghill in 1865 and passed to his brother, Lawrence.



This house was built about 1825 by Benjamin Coleman Coghill (5) in Hanover County, Virginia, on what was formerly the Patrick Henry estate. Mr. Coghill sold it in 1836 when he and his family removed to Illinois.



"Montevideo," in Hanover County, near Ashland, Virginia, girlhood home of Millicent Ellett, who married Benjamin Coleman Coghill (5). Date of construction is not known, however it is believed that it was built about 1732 by the Darracott family. It is now (1955) owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sale, Jr. The guest house, seen on the right, was built by the Sales, with old brick. It is on an old foundation.

Excerpts from a Letter Written by Carrie Coghill (7) to Mary Coghill (8) Strickler March 2, 1928:

You know my father's mother died in 1833 in Virginia. She was buried in the family cemetery⁵ at her father's house. The cemetery was very close to the back of the house and was like a lane with a row of boxwood trees (they are always green in Virginia) on each side. Each tree marked the head or the foot of a grave. The trees were large when I was there the fiftieth year after her burial. Probably no other markers were ever placed there. It was about twenty years after the war when I was there and many who had been in good circumstances before the war still had a struggle to keep their families in even common comforts, so nothing of that kind could be done. I have a vision of that lane before my mind, it seems, as plain nearly as I saw it. Of course, the younger generation only

⁵ The "family cemetery," the burial place of Millicent Ellett Coghill, wife of Benjamin Coleman Coghill, is at the old Ellett homestead, Montevideo, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sale, Jr. The cemetery is well guarded. As for the boxwood trees in the cemetery, they were gone before the present owners came into possession of the property.

The homestead is reached by turning west from Highway 1 about three miles north of Ashland, Virginia. A gravel lane leads to the large house, which has been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Sale. The house is very nearly in its pristine state. Date of the erection of the house has not been determined; however it is believed that it was built about 1732 by the Darracott family. A wing was added in 1850. The Sales added the other wing in 1950. There is English boxwood eight feet tall in front of the house. The home site is on an elevation which commands a good view. During the War Between the States the house was used as a hospital, and magnolia leaves from trees on the estate were used for stationery. During the war, this beautiful house and the Coghill house were unmolested by marauders.

lived there then and they couldn't tell me which was my grandmother's grave.

THE ELLETT FAMILY

The following notes, changed slightly to correct obvious errors, were taken from "Hanover County Wills," by Cocke, page 63:

Ellett, John, of Hanover, died many years prior to 1855, intestate. Nathaniel Alexander Thompson, sheriff of Hanover, his representative. Possessed of considerable property. Survived by his widow, Frances K., who died prior to 1853, and by children:

- I. Thomas Ellett, died since his father. Thompson, sheriff, his representative. He was survived by infant children of whom Edwin Ellett is guardian in 1856, and by:
 Virginius Ellett, of age.
- II. Richard Ellett, died since his father.
 1. Alexander Ellett, representative of his father and guardian of:
 2. William H. Ellett, under age in 1856.
- III. Sarah W., wife of Nathaniel Hardin Davis. Residents of Knox County, Illinois, in May 1856.
- IV. Nancy C., under age in 1835, wife of Richard B. Gilman in 1856.
- V. Millicent, deceased, married prior to 1824 or 1825, Benjamin C. Coghill, who for several years lived adjoining John Ellett, Sr., in Hanover. Millicent died during the lifetime of her father. Coghill and children removed from Hanover County to Warren County, Illinois, where they were residents in 1837. In 1856

he and his children were residents of Henderson County, Ill. (which had been cut from Warren County). Benjamin C. Coghill is married again. Issue by Millicent Ellett:

1. John Waller Coghill of Illinois.
2. Millicent C., under age in 1857 and wife of James Duke, Henderson County.

VI. John Ellett, under age of 21 in 1835.

VALEDICTORY LETTER OF BENJAMIN COLEMAN COGHILL

The Virginia chapter may be brought to its last pages most appropriately by including extracts from letters of Benjamin Coleman Coghill "lifted" wholly from "The Family of Coghill." Without his letters and his personal assistance to our historian, James Henry Coghill, there would be a veritable "missing link" in the history of the Virginia and Illinois branches of the family. The old home that he mentions is in Hanover County, and at present it is owned by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hall. It is situated near a modest post office, Studley. To reach the house one follows the highway—Richmond to Tappahannock—and at a highway marker, "Studley," about six miles north of Mechanicsville, one turns and travels westward about two miles. This leads to a rather inconspicuous tablet in honor of Patrick Henry. A short lane at that point leads to the house. A picture of the house is included with this narrative.

Extracts from letters written by Benjamin C. Coghill in 1877 and 1878 are given as follows:

“As to myself, my dear father gave to me, as well as to my brother, William G., a good education, to each of us a sufficient estate, but, above all, he gave us a good example, which has been invaluable to me through life. Then, my dear mother was a truly pious, godly woman. I thank the Lord that I was born of such parents. . . I was twice married, raised six children, having five still living, all settled and in good circumstances. But I am anticipating, and must return. . . I was first married 2d September, 1824, to Miss Ellett, of Hanover County, Virginia, and settled on a farm in Caroline County, which my father purchased and stocked for me, he and my father-in-law giving me a number of negroes. Two years later my father died, after which I sold my farm, and went to live with my mother at the family seat, that and the plantation, together with a number of negroes, having been bequeathed in my father’s will to me at my mother’s death. After about two years I purchased the farm on which Patrick Henry was born, in Hanover County, building a fine residence, in place of the one which had been burned, still retaining the old family plantation in Caroline County. After living at my new home for several years, happy years to me, death entered it, and in February, 1833, bore my beloved wife to a brighter home above.

“In 1834, I married Miss Ellett, of Goochland. In the winter of 1829 and 1830, the State Convention of Virginia sat in Richmond to revise the constitution. A large number of the citizens of the State, believing that slavery, if continued, would in the end lead to the most fearful consequences, were active in directing public opinion, circulating petitions, and getting signatures, praying the convention to make such changes in the constitution as would empower the legislature to enact suitable laws for the abolition of slavery and the colonization of the negroes. The petitions were presented, the subject

fully discussed, and we were defeated by only a few votes.⁶ The friends of the measure were greatly encouraged, and were sanguine of carrying their point at an early day. But, alas! for human hopes, soon after the adjournment of the convention, the abolitionists of the North began flooding our post-offices with their incendiary publications, denouncing us as robbers, thieves, and murderers because we held negroes (which their fathers had brought over from Africa and sold to us), and inciting the negroes to insurrection and murder.⁷ The result was to stop all further agitation of the subject. The measure was killed, and by the professed friends of the negro. After the lapse of a few years, realizing that we were defeated, and that all hopes of freeing and colonizing the negro were ended, and being deeply impressed with the conviction that war, terrible in its consequences, between the free and slave States, would come, sooner or later, and feeling earnestly desirous that neither I, nor any of my children, should engage in such a strife, and, further, not wishing to raise my children among the negroes, my thoughts were turned towards the far West, as the place where these evils might be avoided. After looking at the matter in all of its bearings, and deliberating upon the consequences, I determined to give up my beautiful home, to sever the ties of friendship, and, trusting in Providence, seek a ruder home, among a ruder people, in the far-off West. Act-

⁶ "It has been said that the idea of general emancipation had many supporters, and that nothing but the reaction against the sinister influences from abroad prevented its triumph. But this reaction was complete. Instead of emancipating, the Legislature [1831] passed stringent laws against slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes."—Robert Reid Howison's *History of Virginia*, Vol. II, page 445.

⁷ The Nat Turner Insurrection occurred in 1831.

ing upon this resolve, I and my brother-in-law⁸ mounted our horses in the month of September, 1835, and traveled through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (there were no railroads then). Returning, we reached our homes on the 9th of the following November.

"As soon as I had fully determined to remove to a free State, the question arose in my mind, What shall I do with my negroes? I gave the matter much thought, and made it the subject of earnest prayer. The temptation to sell and get the money was strong; the conflict between the devil and the man was bitter and fierce; but, thanks be to God who giveth strength, my sense of duty was stronger. I procured as good homes as I could for the aged, and sent all who were young to Liberia.

"In the following spring, 1836, after having disposed of my estates in Virginia, I left, with my family and several of my relatives, for Warren County, Illinois, and arrived there in May. My wife died in 1873; and now, my dear sir, you have my reasons (promised in a former letter) for leaving my home in Virginia.

"God, who, I am fully persuaded, has taken care of me from my infancy, has led me by a way I knew not, sustained me in all my temptations and trials, and sanctified even my afflictions to my good, will not forsake me in my old age. He has ever been good to me. My dear children and their companions, except one, are all, I trust, of the household of faith. Our temporal wants are bountifully supplied, and by and by we hope to meet in heaven, where, I trust, we shall see and know you and yours."

The following notes are all, except the tax lists, that are available about the early Coghills in Hanover County:

⁸ Mr. Ellett.

HANOVER COUNTY LAND

1832—Benjamin C. Coghill— $53\frac{3}{8}$ acres adjoining John Ellett and Crew's Heirs. Transferred from Micajah Crew, Jr's., heirs—16 miles west of courthouse.

1834—Same.

1835—Benjamin C. Coghill— $65\frac{3}{8}$ additional acres from Micajah Crew, Jr's., heirs—adjoining Crew, Jr's., heirs—16 miles west of courthouse.

1836—Benjamin C. Coghill buys 35 additional acres from Micajah Crew's Heirs.

HANOVER COUNTY PERSONAL PROPERTY

							Slaves Under 16	Slaves Over 16	Horses
			White	Tithables					
1831—	Benjamin C. Coghill		1					2	2
1832—	"	"	"	1				3	3
1833—	"	"	"	1				2	2
1834—	"	"	"	1	1 carriage	\$175		4	3
1835—	"	"	"	1	1	"	150	2	3
1836—	"	"	"	1	1	"	80	3	3

The appraisal of a carriage leads to a more "homey" subject. One wonders if the carriage were used in the move to Illinois and if it carried Great-grandmother Kezia, Grandmother Mary, and little Millicent. As for Father, who was six, he made his trip to Illinois in a wagon. He often related that while sitting at the open end of a wagon bed, his feet

dangling over the end, they were suddenly wetted by being dashed into a stream which the wagon was fording. It is too bad that he did not have any Virginia stories for us. But he was not a story teller.

We noted in the Hanover tax lists that in 1826 Kezia had twenty-four slaves, and in 1835 Benjamin and his wife, Mary, had twenty. If Benjamin stayed in his big home with more than a thousand acres of land and possibly between forty and fifty slaves, his and his mother's property, he would be a "Virginia Gentleman." If he released these holdings to go to Illinois he would be only another pioneer. He chose the latter.

Now, after the introduction of the following charts and marriage records, we will bid adieu to our Virginia relatives to follow the family to their new homes in Illinois.

COGHILL FAMILY CHART

Compiled by Miss Caroline (Carrie) Coghill,
Monmouth, Illinois, about 1920

- 1 James Coghill—1st wife, Alice—2d, Mary
- 2 Frederick (4th son)—wife, Sarah [Goss]
- 3 Frederick md. Miss Hawes—Thomas, ancestor of J. H. Coghill,
author of family history

ch. of Frederick (3)

- 4 Frederick
- 4 3 sons
- 4 2 dau.
- 4 William

Frederick (4) md. Ann Atwell
children

- 5 Atwell
- 5 Elizabeth A.

Atwell (5) md. Phoebe Lindsay
ch.

- 6 Lindsay
- 6 Reuben
- 6 James
- 6 Frederick
- 6 Atwell died unmarried
- 6 Smallwood died unmarried
- 6 Martha
- 6 Ann H.
- 6 Catherine

Lindsey (6) md. dau. of Cap. Richardson of Amherst Co.—moved to S. Carolina, then to Tenn.—no further information could be secured when history was written

Reuben (6) md. Miss Beazly
ch.

- 7 Martha Ann—Reubena and Joseph were living in Caroline Co., Va., in 1879

James (6) md. Miss Brooke of Lexington, Ky.—died in Mississippi

Frederick (6) md. Susan Otey of Tenn—had one dau.

7 Martha E. md. L. L. Jones, Esq., of Miss.—died in 1854, leaving eight children. These seem to have been the parents of the husband of Mrs. Frederick Coghill Jones of Sherrill, Arkansas, who has written to me several times.

Martha (6) md. John A. Harris, distinguished lawyer—moved to Tenn.

Ann H. (6) md. J. A. Perkins, Esq.—moved to Tenn.

Catherine (6) md. F. W. Conner, Esq.—had eight children. I called them when in Va. in 1883—lived in King George Co.

Elizabeth Coghill (5) md. Thomas B. Coleman

two ch. living in 1879

- 6 Rev. James D. Coleman
- 6 Virginia md. Dr. Whitehead—lived in N. Carolina

James D. (6) md. Miss DeJarnette
ch.

- 7 James D.—Prof. of Ancient Languages, Bethel Col., Ken.

144 *THE FAMILY OF COGHILL CONTINUED*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7 Virginia md. Elliott DeJarnette.
She called on me in Bowling Green | ola, Bowling Green R. R. Station
ch. |
| 4 William md. 1st Miss Goodwin
2d Keziah Coleman | 8 Rosa died when a young woman
8 Blanche lives at W. C. Boyd's |
| 5 Wm. G. (son of first wife) md.
Miss Samuel | 8 Daisy md. W. C. Boyd, 2011 Park
Ave., Richmond |
| ch. | 8 Robert is now mayor of Bowling
Green and in business there. |
| 6 William A. | 8 Miriam md. Boyd who died sev-
eral years ago |
| 6 Thomas B. | |
| 6 Barbary | William (4) and Keziah Coleman
Coghill had one son |
| 6 Bettie | |
| 6 Susan | |
| Wm. A. (6) md. Sarah L. Goodloe
ch. | 5 Benjamin Coleman Coghill who
married |
| 7 Edwin Ruthven | 1st Millicent Ellett |
| 7 Thomas Dallas | 3 ch. who died young |
| 7 Sym Goodloe | 6 John Waller md. Elisabeth Tucker |
| 7 Willie Goodwin | 6 Millicent md. James Duke |
| 7 Lewis Littleton | |
| 7 Philip Hawes | 2d Mary Ann Ellett |
| 7 Samuel Lucian | ch. |
| 7 Bettie Byrd | 6 Mollie md. Alex. Hall—died soon
after |
| 7 Mollie Susan | 6 Fanny md. Lewis Duke |
| Thomas D. (7) md. Miss Campbell—
I visited in their home | 6 Richard md. Fanny Pete |
| Willie G. (7) and brothers, Lewis
and Philip, were merchants at Pen- | 6 Martha Ann md. L. E. Pollard—
five ch. died young |

COPY OF COLEMAN GENEALOGY AS DICTATED BY SARAH WINN
(ELLETT) DAVIS

Thomas Coleman married Millicent Winn	Mary md. Sutton Caroline md. Sutton	Eleanor, died single Letitia
	Millicent md. Jones	Henry md. Mary Childs (had twins, Paul and Silas) Thomas, died young John, last known in Illinois Charles
	Kezia md. Wm. Coghill— (died 1845, age 73)	Benjamin Coleman Coghill md. 1st Millicent Ellett md. 2d Mary Ann Ellett
	Nancy md. John Yates— (ancestors of Richard Yates, former Governor of Illinois)	Polly md. Wm. Barrett Martha md. Moses Snead, brother of Francis Winn Snead and Mary Snead Ann md. Paul Darrett Warfield Thomas George John Barber Millicent md. Yates
	Sallie md. Laughlin	Ann Sallie Bettie Millicent md. Wm. Farrish
	Fannie or Frances King Coleman (born May 17, 1778, died September 28, 1852) md. John Ellett— (born March 7, 1766, died January 6, 1834) October 14, 1802	Thomas md. Mary Snead Millicent md. Benj. C. Coghill Richard md. Maria Cross of Han- over Co. Sarah Winn (born July 24, 1809) md. Nathaniel Hardin Davis John md. Sarah J. Higgason, moved to Miss. Nancy md. Richard Braddock Gilman Fanny Coleman, age 4 yrs. Benjamin, died single—Lawyer in Richmond, Va.

MARRIAGE RECORDS IN SEVERAL VIRGINIA COUNTIES AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A NUMBER of Coghill marriages in the counties of old Rappahannock, Essex, Caroline, Henrico, and the City of Richmond, Virginia, are given here. The lists include all that were available at the time this book was written. Although the extant records of Hanover (none available prior to the War Between the States) reveal no Coghill marriages, they do show a number of Coleman marriages. The Coleman family is related to the Coghill family, Kezia Coleman having married William Coghill (4), and Kezia's sister's daughter, Millicent Ellett, having married Benjamin Coghill (5), Kezia's and William's son.

From "Index of Marriages of Old Rappahannock County and Essex County," by Eva Eubank Wilkerson, 1953 (This index gives the dates of the earliest records found, indicating that these marriages had taken place. Consequently, the dates given do not necessarily indicate dates of marriages.) :

1687—Coghill, Mary (1), Executrix of James Coghill, married
Henry Duxbury

- 1691—Coghill, Margaret (2), daughter of James Coghill, married John Powell
- 1698—Coghill, Mary (2), daughter of James Coghill, married John Willis
- 1705—Coghill, Frederick (2), married Sarah, sister of John Goss
- 1783—Coghill, John (5), married Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Wise
- 1806—Coghill, Thomas (5), married Rose, daughter of Thomas Pitts
- 1814—Coghill, Thomas (6), married Elizabeth Noel
- 1815—Coghill, Smallwood (6), married Elizabeth Garrett
- 1816—Coghill, John (6), married Polly Pitts
- 1820—Coghill, Richard (6), married Ann Aldrich
- 1824—Coghill, Thomas (6), married Mary F. Micou
- 1825—Coghill, Benjamin (6), married Susanna, daughter of William Noel
- 1839—Coghill, Sally (6), married Humphrey Brooke
- 1841—Coghill, Nancy, married William Taylor
- 1841—Coghill, Catherine (7), married Edward P. Brown
- 1844—Coghill, Mary C. (7), married Robert S. Haile
- 1850—Coghill, Mary, married Godfrey Ingram
- 1850—Coghill, M. J., married Charles I. Bayliss
- 1851—Coghill, Bettie Ann, married Silas E. Bayliss
- 1853—Coghill, John, Jr., married Virginia Parker
- 1860—Coghill, Alexander, married Susan Thomas
- 1860—Coghill, Eli, married Elizabeth Vawter
- 1860—Coghill, Lucy, married John Tinsbloom
- 1865—Coghill, Martha S., married George W. Anderson
- 1866—Coghill, Eli, married Roberta Parker
- 1868—Coghill, Archibald, married Ann Eliza Thomas

1875—Coghill, Thomas A., married Ella J. Munday

1876—Coghill, Benjamin F., married Harriet P. Parker

1877—Coghill, Ida E., married Norborne Pitts, Jr.

From Essex County, Virginia, Records:

1891—June 11—T. A. Coghill, son of Alex and Susan Thomas Coghill, married J. B. Brown

1900—December 5—W. C. Coghill, son of Arch and Anne Thomas Coghill, married M. L. Brown

1904—October 10—W. B. Coghill, son of T. A. and E. J. Mundie Coghill, married X. K. Mundie

1904—November 10—E. T. Coghill, son of T. A. and Jane Mundie Coghill, married E. T. Longest

1912—December 4—Ella H., daughter of Thomas A. and Ella J. Mundie Coghill, married Chas. B. Carneal

1924—June 7—Susie A., daughter of Thomas A. and Jannett P. Brown Coghill, married Arthur L. Haile

1928—December 27—Maria, daughter of William and Maria Brown Coghill, married Henry Sylvia

1933—April 27—Stanley Llewellyn Coghill, son of Thomas A. and Janet Brown Coghill, married Estelle Moore Tribble

1934—February 17—Oena Harris, daughter of Thomas A. and Janet Brown Coghill, married J. W. Ennis

1937—June 17—Hilda Brown Coghill, daughter of Thomas A. and Janet Brown Coghill, married Morris D. Hutchinson

1938—November 23—Mary Gwendelyn, daughter of Woodie Bayton and Xiemena Mundie Coghill, married Weston Bruno Mundie

1946—May 4—Raymond Claude Coghill, son of W. C. and Mary Brown Coghill, married Mildred Courtney

1947—February 28—Scott Murel Coghill, son of Woodie B. and
S. Mundie Coghill, married Marjorie Smyth Taylor

From Caroline County, Virginia, Records (No records are
available for period prior to the Revolution.) :

- 1797—Coghill, Sarah, to William Dunn
1798—Coghill, Eliza, to Thomas B. Coleman
1817—Coghill, William G. (5), to Polly Samuel
1830—Coghill, Martha E. (6), to John W. Harris
1835—Coghill, Anna H. (6), to John A. Perkins
1838—Coghill, Barbara (6), to William T. Noell
1844—Coghill, Catherine L. (6), to Francis Connor
1845—Coghill, Lawrence A. (7), to Ann E. Shaddock
1867—Coghill, T. D. (7), to Mollie R. Campbell
1868—Coghill, E. R. (7), to Bettie Farish
1876—Coghill, Margaret Ann, to William Wallace
1877—Coghill, Sym G., to Florence A. Cam
1878—Coghill, Lewis S., to Ann B. Sutton
1878—Coghill, Philip, to Annie E. Gale
1884—Coghill, Martha Ann, to John R. Thomas
1888—Coghill, Mary S., to Hilton N. Farish
1891—Coghill, Joseph D., to Rena Crittenden
1891—Coghill, Mrs. Annie B., *née* Sutton, to James C. De-
Jarnatte, Jr.
1895—Coghill, Daisy Dallas, to Whitmore Cleveland Boyd
1895—Coghill, Samuel L., to Maggie T. Burruss
1899—Coghill, Robert Anthony, to Annie Faunt Le Roy Winston
1902—Coghill, Emma, to William King
1902—Coghill, Evelyn Lewis, to Everett Lee Beazley
1907—Coghill, Bessie Newton, to William Magruder Cobb

- 1907—Coghill, Charley, to Ann Laura Peyton
- 1910—Coghill, Russell, to Catherine Cole
- 1938—Coghill, H. Virginia, to Stephen Spencer Reames
- 1940—Coghill, Elizabeth Tilman to Frederick David Schwartz
- 1952—Coghill, Mary Rose, to Frederick James Armistead

From Henrico County, Virginia, Records:

- 1797—October 5—William Coghill to Betsy Bethell, daughter of William Bethell
- 1818—March 21—William Coghill to Judith Williams
- 1823—December 22—Elizabeth Coghill to William F. S. Hargrove, son of Billy Hargrove
- 1824—August 3—Lucy B. Coghill to William B. Winston
- 1829—January 26—Susanna Coghill to Robert Allen Liggan
- 1829—March 10—Joshua Coghill to Ann T. Eacho
- 1830—August 2—Martha Coghill to John J. Howell
- 1831—May 25—Elizabeth S. Coghill to Thomas J. Norvell
- 1862—May 22—James H. Coghill, age forty-six, widower, wheelwright, of Henrico County, born in Caroline County, son of James and Jane Coghill, to Susan Kelley, age twenty-four, single, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, daughter of Nelson A. and Eliza O. Kelley. Minister, H. C. Christian.
- 1908—June 2—Luther Gayle Coghill, age twenty, stenographer, born in Caroline County, son of Philip and Ann G. Coghill, to Ada Lewis Scott, age seventeen, born in Fauquier County, daughter of C. P. and Mary S. Scott.

From "Richmond City Marriages," by Reddy and Riffe:

- 1826—July 17—Mary Coghill to Drewry W. Kendrick (she his ward)

1828—December 23—Sarah Coghill, daughter of Sally Coghill, to Richard Johnson

1844—October 3—James H. Coghill to Helen M. Talman, daughter of Martha Talman

1851—February 20—William Thomas Coghill to Hardenia Maria Louisa Graves, daughter of William H. Graves

From Records in City Hall, Richmond, Virginia:

1864—January 21—Mary V. Coghill, Richmond, age twenty-four, single, born in Henrico County, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Coghill, to Joseph H. Hillings, Richmond, age thirty-one, shoe merchant, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, son of John and Ann Hillings. Minister, J. L. Burrows.

1894—December 12—Charles W. Coghill, age twenty-four, florist, Henrico County, born in Caroline County, son of E. R. and B. K. Coghill, to Connie Hill Samuel, Richmond, age nineteen, born in Caroline County, daughter of William H. and Mattie V. Samuel. Minister, William T. Landrum.

1896—September 18—George E. Coghill, age twenty, fireman in the Navy, born in Richmond, son of George E. and Sarah Coghill, to Lina Robinson, Richmond, age eighteen, born in Henrico County, daughter of Samuel and Christina Robinson. Minister, W. T. Williams.

1899—June 28—Gilbert F. Mason, Richmond, age twenty-nine, single, foreman, born in Caroline County, son of J. W. and B. W. Mason, to Mattie Coghill, age eighteen, single, born in Richmond, daughter of J. E. and ——— Coghill. Minister, H. L. Quarles.

- 1935—June 28—Monroe Mitchell Coghill, age twenty-two, clerk, son of William H. Coghill, to Nellie Lucile Hallis, age twenty-one, born in Rochester, N. Y., daughter of C. F. Hallis and Nellie Batkins.
- 1944—February 5—Anne Austin Coghill, age twenty, daughter of Kenneth V. Coghill and Edna Strange, to Thomas J. Townsend, age twenty-one, meteorologist, son of Wortley W. Townsend and Mae Nolon. Minister, George L. Cooper.
- 1945—November 22—Garland Preston Coghill, age twenty-four, musician, son of W. H. Coghill and Hattie Morrison, to Evelyn Rae Tate, age twenty-one, born in Hanover County, daughter of Roman Edward Tate and Nancy Mills.
- 1946—June 29—Katherine Emmie Coghill, age twenty-seven, clerk, born in Mecklenburg County, daughter of George M. Coghill and Mary Warren, to Thomas Wilburn Taylor, age thirty-four, printer, son of Thomas A. Taylor and Susie Wilburn.
- 1947—June 21—Mary Lou Coghill, daughter of Harvey De-Jarnette Coghill and Mary Lillian Brightwell, to Robert Taylor Poland, age twenty-one, student, born in Norfolk, son of George Waverley Poland and Lydia Mae Gates.
- 1950—August 31—Ellen Lewis Coghill, age twenty-three, born in Roanoke, Virginia, daughter of Luther Gayle Coghill and Ada Scott, to Charles Dean Robinson, age twenty-two, bank teller, born in Syracuse, New York, son of Ernest F. Robinson and Mabel Kirley.

Illinois Branch
of the
Coghill Family



Tucker(I) — married — Elisabeth Bean (or Bain)
 n in 1741. *circa* 1773 Born 1758.
 He came to Died October 30, 1820, in
 Colonial America Washington County, Pennsylvania.
 from England in the
 18th Century. During the
 War of the Revolution he
 was a teamster in Capt. Moses
 Munson's Team Brigade, Wagon-
 master General's Department, New Jersey
 Militia (From records in Adjutant General's office,
 State of New Jersey. See Stryker's "Officers and Men of
 New Jersey in the Revolution," page 868.).
 d February 27, 1827, in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin
 B
 D

Isaac Tucker (II)
 Born July 30, 1774.
 In War of 1812.
 Died March 1, 1854.

Tempest Tucker(II) — married — Sarah McLean
 Born April 1, *circa* 1800 Born in 1777 in Pennsylvania.
 1776, in New Jersey. Died August 31, 1851.
 Died January 31, 1854,
 in Washington County,
 Pennsylvania.

Rachel Tucker(II)
 Born October 9, 1779.

Ruth Tucker(II)
 Born July 19, 1782.
 Died January 29, 1853.

Joseph Tucker(II)
 Born September 18, 1784.
 Died April 7, 1839.

Mary Tucker(II)
 Born August 6, 1786.
 Died May 12, 1854.

James Tucker(II)
 Born March 13, 1789.
 Died October 30, 1854.

Thomas Tucker(II) } twins
 Elisabeth Tucker(II) }
 Born November 26, 1792.

Hannah Tucker(II)
 Born September 26, 1799.
 Died August 23, 1851.

Elisabeth Tucker(III)
 Born June 16, 1801.

John Tucker(III)
 Born May 23, 1803.

Phoebe Tucker(III)
 Born July 2, 1805.

James M. Tucker(III) — married
 Born May 15, 1807, in Wash-
 ington County, Pennsylvania.
 Died March 26, 1890, in
 Roseville, Illinois.

Sarah Tucker(III)
 Born May 11, 1809.



BENJAMIN COLEMAN COGHILL⁽⁵⁾—Father of the Illinois Branch

He and his family moved from Hanover County, Virginia, to Illinois in 1836.

(See family tree, "James Coghill⁽¹⁾ and Descendants.")

Frances King (Fannie) Coleman — married — John Ellett
Born May 17, 1778. October 14, 1802. Born March 7, 1766
Died September 28, 1852. Died January 6, 1834.

Benjamin Coleman Coghill⁽⁵⁾ — married — 1st, Millicent Ellett of "Montevideo," Hanover — 2nd, Mary Ann (May) Ellett, dau. of Benjamin Ellett of Goochland — 3rd, Loucie LeFevre of
Born March 9, 1803. County, Virginia, September 2, 1824. County, Virginia, February 14, 1834. She was cousin of Hannibal, Missouri,
Died May 6, 1880. Died in February, 1833. Benjamin C. Coghill's first wife. September 25, 1878,
Died February 20, 1873, aged 67 years, 2 months, 5 days. in Hannibal.

John Waller Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — Elisabeth Tucker^(IV)
Born in Hanover August Born in Warren
County, Virginia, 11, 1858. County, Illinois,
August 17, 1830. February 12, 1837.
Died September Died April 21, 1910.
21, 1922.
(See family tree, "John Waller Coghill, Sr.,⁽⁶⁾ and
Descendants.")

Millicent Ellett Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — James Duke.
Born January 14, 1833,
in Hanover County.
Died July 4, 1916.

Benjamin C. Coghill⁽⁶⁾
Died May 9, 1851, aged 16 years.
Mary K. (Mollie) Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — Alexander R. Hall
Died July — Died April 12, 1858,
aged 25 years, 6 months.
William H. Coghill⁽⁶⁾
Died June 18, 1848, aged 8 years, 11 months.
Edwin D. Coghill⁽⁶⁾
Died September 11, 1842, aged 2 years.
Cornelius A. Coghill⁽⁶⁾
Died January 18, 1847, aged 1 year, 8 months.
Cornelia H. Coghill⁽⁶⁾
Died January 18, 1847, aged 21 days.
Richard Judson Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — Fanny Pete.
Fanny King Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — Lewis Duke.
Martha A. (Mattie) Coghill⁽⁶⁾ — married — Lucillius Pollard.

James Tucker^(I) — married — Elisabeth Bean (or Bain)
Born in 1741. circa 1773 Born 1758.
He came to Died October 30, 1820, in
Colonial America Washington County, Pennsylvania.
from England in the
18th Century. During the
War of the Revolution he
was a teamster in Capt. Moses
Munson's Team Brigade, Wagon-
master General's Department, New Jersey
Militia (From records in Adjutant General's office,
State of New Jersey. See Stryker's "Officers and Men of
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Died January 29, 1853.

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Born September 18, 1784.
Died April 7, 1839.

Mary Tucker^(II)
Born August 6, 1786.
Died May 12, 1854.

James Tucker^(II)
Born March 13, 1789.
Died October 30, 1854.

Thomas Tucker^(II) } twins
Elisabeth Tucker^(II) }
Born November 26, 1792.

Hannah Tucker^(II)
Born September 26, 1799.
Died August 23, 1851.

Elisabeth Tucker^(III)
Born June 16, 1801.
John Tucker^(III)
Born May 23, 1803.

Phoebe Tucker^(III)
Born July 2, 1805.

James M. Tucker^(III) — married — 1st, Abigail Long — 2nd, Caroline Johnston, sister of Daniel Johnston, April 27, 1840, in
Born May 15, 1807, in Wash- May 19, 1836, in Warren County, Illinois. Washington County, Pennsylvania.
ington County, Pennsylvania. Born November 11, 1817, in Fentress County,
Died March 26, 1890, in Tennessee.
Roseville, Illinois. Died March 26, 1838, in Warren County, Illinois.

Sarah Tucker^(III)
Born May 11, 1809.

Edd Long, under Washington at Valley
Forge (Irish) — married — Katie Frazier.
Thomas Scott, under
Washington at Valley
Forge (Scottish) — married — Mary Julian.
Mary Russell

John Long, under Jackson — married — Letitia Scott, cousin of Winfield Scott, second cousin
in the battle of New Orleans. of James K. Polk.

Jane Long (twin of Abigail) — married — Daniel Johnston
May 19, 1836.

Daniel Tucker^(IV)
Died in the Union Army at Lexington.
James Tucker^(IV)
Died at Roseville, Illinois.
John Tucker^(IV)
George Tucker^(IV)

COGHILL AND TUCKER— TWO PIONEERS

TWO vigorous young men, one aged thirty-three and the other twenty-eight, left their respective homes and friends for a life in a new country. They came to Warren County, Illinois, one in 1835 and the other in 1836, and settled about thirty miles apart. They brought with them some financial means, a faith in the Lord, and ample faith in themselves.

The older man brought a wife, two children, and relatives. The other came alone, but soon found a helpmate in a nearby family. These men, respectively, were Benjamin C. Coghill of Hanover County, Virginia, and James M. Tucker of Washington County, Pennsylvania. They were to become my grandparents. Benjamin Coghill had eleven children, six of whom died before I was born. James Tucker had five children. Consequently, I knew five uncles, three aunts, and twenty-six cousins. My parents were the first-born of their parents.

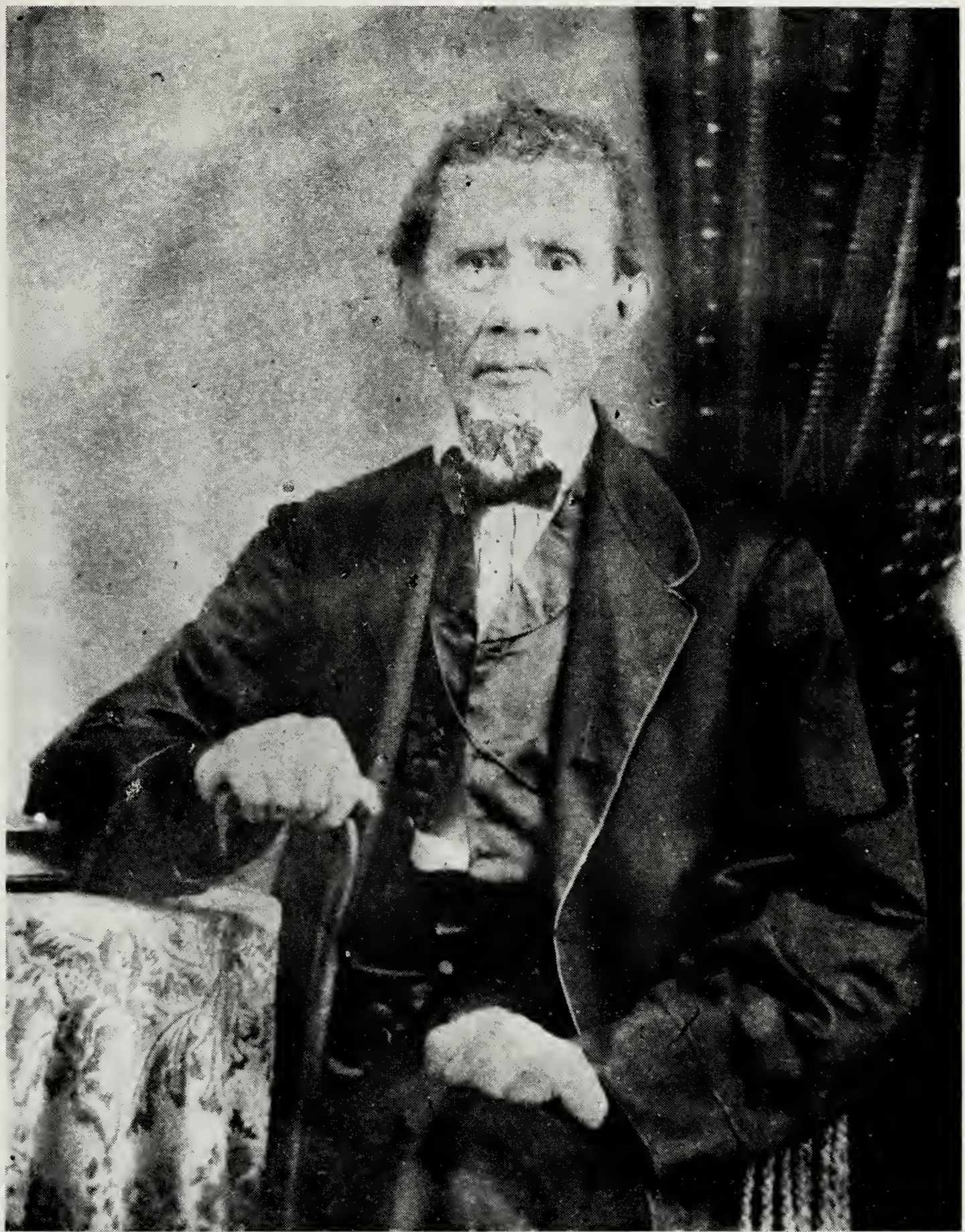
Of the uncles and aunts, only one was a "full" aunt. That

one was Aunt Millicent, my father's sister, who was three years younger than Father. She had two children, giving me only two "full" cousins out of the large group of twenty-six. In our social relationships, though, the "own" and "half" were forgotten.

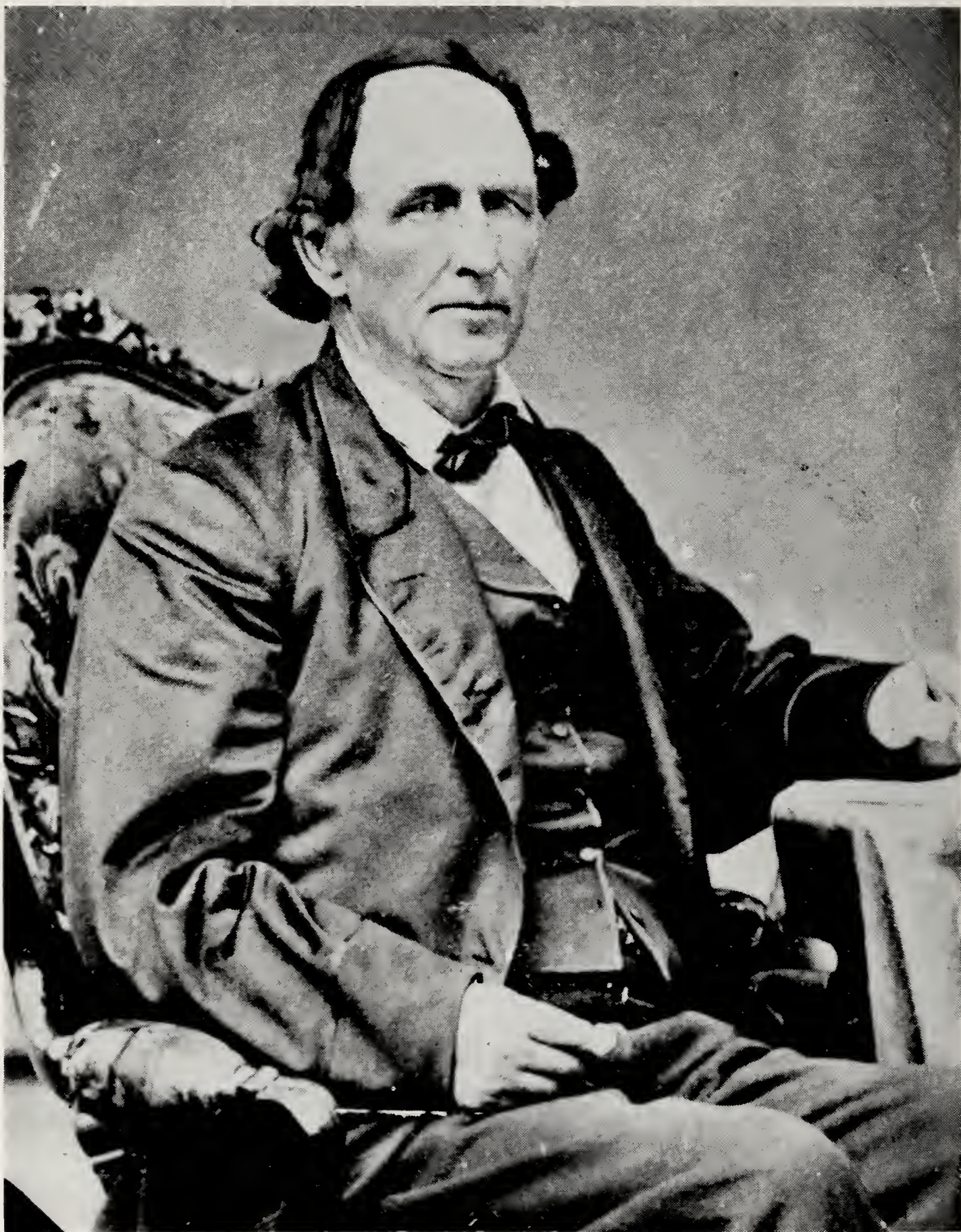
The two pioneers were so possessed of sterling qualities that they were an inspiration to their descendants. They were grand men. They came to Illinois to hew out their own careers, and by energy and talent came to be among the most influential of citizens.

They were praying men. They did not pray for the Lord to make it easier, but rather to make them stronger and wiser for the task ahead. They had faith, a faith instilled at the family altar, not to be debased by modern "isms" and cynicisms. They were Baptists, and that faith was a bulwark, defending them against all doubts. One was instrumental in organizing a pioneer church, and the other was a church clerk for many years.

After breakfast these two men, respectively, gathered their families around the altar, read a chapter in the Bible, and prayed. They prayed to the Lord to make their corn grow, and then went into the field and helped it grow. As for their immediate descendants: On the Coghill side, I knelt, in turn, with my one uncle and three aunts when they visited me and when I visited them.



BENJAMIN COLEMAN COGHILL



JAMES M. TUCKER

BENJAMIN COGHILL IN ILLINOIS

Getting settled and established in business was a problem doubly difficult for Benjamin Coghill because first, he was pioneering in a new and undeveloped country, and second, he had to operate without the faithful Negroes who had served him since his boyhood.

If a house were available when he arrived with his family, the record has not been found. The one that now stands shows his usual handicraft and fondness for carpentry, but it is not as large as the one he had built in Virginia. It has been so thoroughly modernized that much of the early-day atmosphere has been removed. Only the basement still bears the marks of the rugged individual that he was.

There is no record that he had had early experience in flour milling, but since he had seen Virginia lead in early-day flour milling, the natural course for him to follow was to use the stream on his land and get power to operate a flour mill. His mill was known as Coghill's Mill¹ and was a landmark for many years. It was located near the forks of Henderson Creek and Fall Creek but had disappeared before the aforementioned topographic map was made in 1934.

Records show that Jeremiah Smith built a flour mill on Henderson Creek in 1829, so possibly Benjamin had compe-

¹ In some books it appears as Dover Mill.

tition. The Coghill Mill had the usual sawmill to utilize the facilities afforded by the dam and water wheel.

Scarcely could a project be found more unwholesome than flour milling. The grain had to be dry or all efforts would be defeated, and when it was dry the dust evolved was smothering and ruinous to health. Those were the days before dust collectors were made.

The record of the family's experience in flour milling is fragmentary. To be sure many well-kept day books and ledgers are available, revealing the prices of a great assortment of commodities of the early days, but these are inadequate in writing a history, so memory must be called upon.

It seems that grandfather Benjamin Coghill had a partner in the mill and that he enjoyed enough independence to send my father, John Waller Coghill, Sr., to college—Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. But the partnership broke up in an unhappy manner, and from that time Grandfather's career was arduous. As a first step in reorganizing after dismissing his partner he had to recall my father from college (about 1848). This was humiliating to Grandfather and a crushing blow to my father who saw that his college days were doomed. The milling practice proved to be so injurious to Father's health that he was obliged to give it up.² The following records of real estate transfers were

² Coghill's Mill was a landmark for many years and a central point for picnics, but now all traces of the mill are lost, and instead of going to the

made during that period when Father was trying to regain his health.

LAND TRANSFERS

The abstracts show that in 1863 Benjamin C. Coghill deeded one hundred forty-two acres to his son, John Waller Coghill (6), my father, and in turn, in 1870, Father sold the same tract to "a Michigan man" and realized about fifty per cent advance over first cost.

Thereupon, Father, with his wife, the former Elisabeth Tucker, and their four children, Benjamin, Caroline, James, and John, moved to southern Illinois and purchased two farms of one hundred fifty acres near a small town, Beaucoup, Washington County. They cost about \$2,000.00, more than he had received from the sale in Henderson County. The new farms were in Sections 16, 12, and 14, Township Two South, Range Two West of the Third Principal Meridian.³ That area had the appellation, Egypt, because of its proximity to Cairo, Illinois. Two nearby small towns were Ashley and Richview. All three are shown on the Illinois State Highway map.

mill site for picnics, young people of Monmouth go to the spring at the foot of the Coghill Cemetery.

³ "Township Two South" is counted from a Base Line which extends East and West near the South side of Centralia, and "Range Two West" is measured from the Third Principal Meridian which also passes through Centralia.

The experience in southern Illinois was discouraging. A pest about which Father had not been forewarned ruined his crops. It was the chinch bug. He was successful in cultivating beautiful crops, but when the pest came in droves the crops disappeared overnight. After successive losses, he removed to Warren County, Illinois. Some loss was sustained in the transfer.

George Ellett, the fifth child, was born in Beaucoup, and William Hawes and Millicent Abigail were born in Roseville, Illinois.

COGHILL CEMETERY AND FAMILY HOLDINGS

Henderson County, Illinois, was set off from Warren County in 1840. The first court was in Oquawka in 1841, and Benjamin C. Coghill, whose place of residence lay in the new county, was appointed one of the three county commissioners. He had lived on or near Henderson Creek about four years before the new county was born.

The compiler holds about ten pages of abstracts, indicating Benjamin Coghill's land transfers, either as signer or as signee. The abstracts were prepared by Mrs. Beulah V. Braun, clerk of the Henderson County Court, Oquawka, Illinois. She found that the name of Benjamin C. Coghill is number one on the Henderson County record book.

Two of the records of land transfers have priority in this narrative. As for the first, President Martin Van Buren,



Henderson County Courthouse, Oquawka, Illinois, built in 1841. Benjamin Coleman Coghill (5) was the first to file in this courthouse after the county was formed in 1840.

the eighth President of the United States and the first one to be born in the United States, issued to him a patent for seventy-five and sixty-five hundredths acres of land in 1840. Grandfather transferred this land to Moses Cooper in 1864. The latter transfer states, "reserving half an acre for a cemetery with free ingress and egress." Since this clause has never been rescinded, it gives perpetual ownership to the Coghill family. The records of these two transfers follow:

PATENT

President of the	Dated November 3, 1840
United States of America	Certified copy filed for
to	record May 24, 1928, and
Benjamin C. Coghill	recorded Vol. 80 Deeds, page 335

Description:

The West half of the Northwest Quarter of Section Three in Township Eleven North of the Base Line, Range Four West of the Fourth Principal Meridian in the District of lands subject to sale at Quincy, Illinois, containing seventy-five acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre, according to the official Plat of the Survey of said lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Signed: Martin Van Buren

By M. Van Buren Jr. Secy.

WARRANTY DEED

Benjamin C. Coghill and	Dated January 9, 1864
Mary A., his wife, of the	Filed March 7, 1864

County of Henderson and
State of Illinois,

Recorded Vol. 19 Deeds, page 498
Consideration \$1000.00

to

Moses Cooper of the County of
Henderson and State of Illinois

GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, CONVEY, AND CONFIRM

A certain tract of land situated in the County of Henderson and State of Illinois and known and described as the West half of the Northwest Quarter of Section Three, in Township Eleven North of the Base Line of Range No. Four West, containing seventy-five acres and 65/100 of an acre, more or less, reserving half an acre for a Cemetery as follows, viz:

Commencing at a stone one rod S. W. of the present cemetery; thence North eight rods; thence East ten rods; thence South eight rods; thence west ten rods to the place of beginning, with free ingress and egress.

Signed: Benjamin C. Coghill [L S]

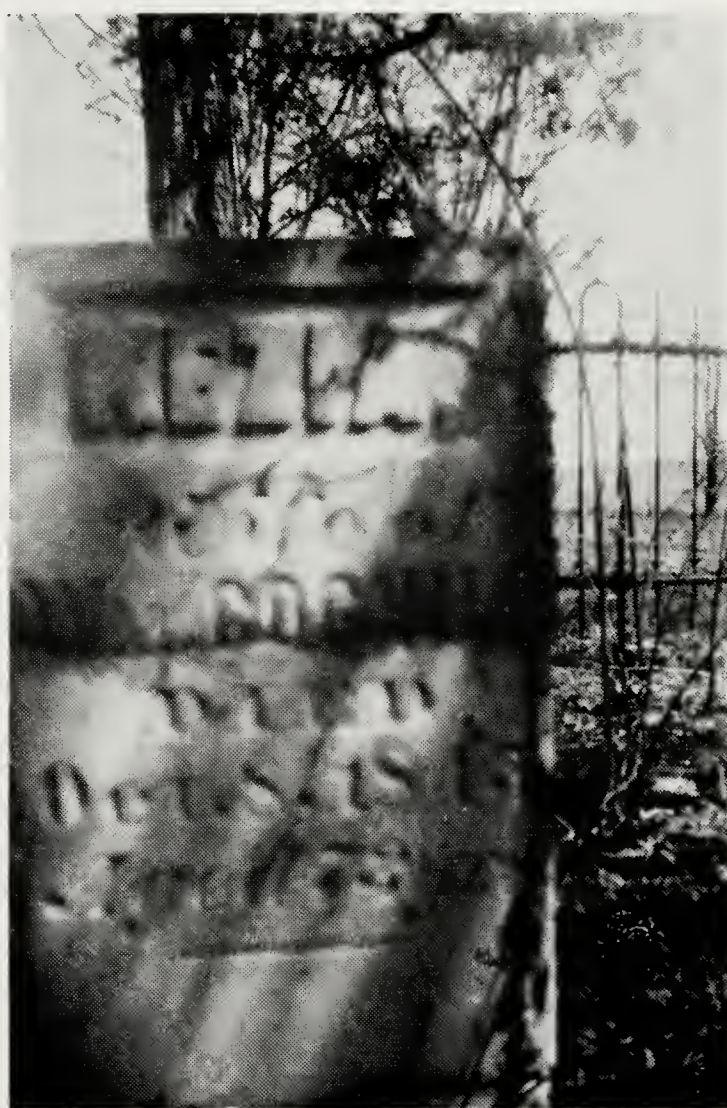
Mary A. Coghill [L S]

The Coghill Cemetery is plainly marked on the Oquawka Quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey, and for a long while has been enclosed by an iron fence. The cemetery lies less than two miles southeast of the center of the old family holdings, and about eight miles from Oquawka.

The cemetery land became known as the Cooper farm, and finally descended to the present (1951) owner, Robert M. Miller. Be it noted that in one of the intermediate transfers, someone tried to work a shenanigan! He included in



The Coghill Cemetery, Oquawka, Illinois, is on land granted to Benjamin Coleman Coghill by President Martin Van Buren in 1840.



Tombstone of Kezia Coleman Coghill,
wife of William Coghill (4).

the deed, "not excepting anything for the cemetery." But please be apprised: The only way that the one-half acre of land can be transferred would be to get the signatures of the few dozen heirs of Benjamin C. Coghill.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Braun and Mary Coghill Strickler, records have been obtained of the inscriptions on the sepulchral monuments, also a picture of the cemetery enclosed by an iron fence, and a picture of the gravestone of Kezia who came to Illinois with the family when she was sixty-four years of age. All of these follow.

Inscriptions on Grave Stones in the Coghill Cemetery, Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois (The numbers in parentheses indicate the generation.):

KEZIA	BENJAMIN C. COGHILL (5)
Wife of	Died
WM. COGHILL (4)	May 6, 1880
Died Oct. 8, 1845	Aged
Aged 73 yrs.	77 yrs. 2 mo. 28 d.
—————	—————
CORNELIUS A. (6)	CORNELIA H. (6)
Son of	Dau of
B. C. & M. A. COGHILL	B. C. & M. A. COGHILL,
Died	Died
Jan. 18, 1847	Jan. 18, 1847
Aged 1 Yr. 8 Ms.	Aged 21 ds.

WILLIAM H. (6)

Son of
B. C. & M. A. COGHILL
Died
June 18, 1848
Aged
8 Yrs. 11 Ms.

BENJAMIN C. (6)

Son of
B. C. & M. A. COGHILL,
Died
May 9, 1851
Aged 16 Yrs.

ALEXANDER R. HALL,

Died
Apr. 12, 1858
Aged
25 Yrs. 6 Ms.

RICHARD BASKERVILLE

Died
Mar. 12, 1845
Aged 28 Yrs.

EDWIN D. (6)

Son of
B. C. & M. A. COGHILL
Died
Sept. 11, 1842
Aged 2 Yrs.

TILLY (7)

Daughter of
R. J. & L. COGHILL
Died
Nov. 30, 1874
Aged
5 Yrs. —mo — da
(Stone has been broken and
cemented together, so entire
age is not legible.)

MARY K. (6)

Wife of
A. R. HALL,
Died
July ———

Daughter of
B. C. & M. A. COGHILL
(This stone is broken, and
date of death is not legible.)

MAY	FRANK (7)
Wife of	Son of
B. C. COGHILL (5)	R. J. & L. COGHILL
Died	Died
Feb. 20, 1873	Jan. 9, 1875
Aged	Aged
67 Yrs. 2 Mo. 5 Da.	2 Yrs. 6 Mo 5 Da

JAMES TUCKER IN ILLINOIS

Letter of James Tucker to his Father, Tempest Tucker,
Amity, Washington County, Pennsylvania:

Parents: This my semiannual

Swan Creek, Warren Co., Illinois

May 23, 1836

For lo the winter is past, the rain (or snow) is over and gone. The time of the singing of the birds has come and now the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. Our winter here has been unusually long. It commenced on the 20th day of the last autumnal month at which time snow and rain fell, froze up and the whole face of the earth was literally covered with ice for some weeks, rendering transportation almost impossible except by rough-shod horses. The holidays were soft after which time the ground froze up again and continued so until the first of April and was said to be froze to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, very little snow, the ground bare, got very dry. The wind blew the dirt from about the roots of the wheat and it is almost entirely frozen to death in this region. We sowed ten acres and have plowed it up for corn. Our neighbors are doing likewise.

Since the first of April the spring has been very fine. Cattle have

got their living on the prairies since the 20th of April. The weather has been dry and warm since the 1st of May.

We planted 5 acres of corn the 3rd of May, and 10 more on the 14th.

We have between 40 & 50 acres in one field that will be a greater part of it planted when you get this. We place our calculations on a wide foundation but think we will be able to accomplish all that we have undertaken. We will have between 90 & 100 acres enclosed in a few days.

Emigrants are flocking in from the North and East, even from Lake Erie to the Chesapeake Bay, and settling in this sickly country (as it is called). They are becoming citizens and neighbors, and yet among them all we find no Philip Swarts nor Jo Tilton. I heard of Mr. Tilton being in or rather taking a wild goose chase through this country. Did not see him. He was at Mr. Browles and it is reported of him that he could hardly be persuaded to stay all night. Suppose the prairies don't look just like his mother's cupboard where he has so long received his bread and cheese, and make no doubt when he got home he cried. I don't suppose he took any pains to examine the soil, nor anything else, but thought he was doing a good job to try to escape with his life.

I feel very anxious that Mr. Weir should come this season. I am very sure that he will be pleased with the country. I received a letter from him dated ——— which I shall answer the next time I write.

I have your letter of 28th Mch. about 33 days after it was written. I never expected to receive a letter from the old domicile in your hand writing. You wrote as if you think it hardly possible for us both to reside on the same globe. I have not written to N. Darniel

yet but heard from them. They live about 20 miles from us, intend to visit them soon.

The letter from the church, I deposited in the church that I referred to in my last. It is quite a small branch, there has been one added by baptism since I became acquainted here.

Times are tolerably good. Everything high. Bacon worth from 15 to 18 cts. per pound. Stock hogs as high in proportion, cattle are extremely high, wheat \$1.00 per bu. Corn 50 cts. I sold 120 to 130 bushel at this price. Milch cows are worth from 15.00 to 30.00 dollars. Such cows as was on the old farm when I left would be worth from 20.00 to 25.00 dollars a head here.

If Mr. Weir comes this fall I wish him to bring 15 to 20 pounds of common wool as it can not be bought here at any price.

Please send the arithmetic and dictionary and all the rest of the books that I left, and the singing book, also. I intend to visit that country but can not tell how soon. My anxiety to see you and mother, and the rest, increases daily.

The love of a parent that you referred to I expect before many years to know by experience. I know what it is to love parents and I also know the sad experience that it is to live among strangers without the care of a mother and sisters to fix my clothes and every thing else that I wished as was the case while I stayed with them for which I was probably too unthankful.

I have always been well satisfied since I left. Still I think my circumstances require that I should show some love.

In my last letter to you I stated that I had formed some acquaintance with the families of the west. I shall now give you the particulars of my acquaintance with one. I saw her first in Sept. last at her fathers house. I called there again about the first of Nov.,

spent one hour or two, took tea and left. Was there at meeting in a short time afterwards. After meeting took tea again and left. Saw her at meeting frequently afterwards but nothing of importance took place til about 2nd of Jan. at which time I first addressed myself to her as a suitor.

I visited her again some two or three weeks afterwards and continued so on until April. I then told my circumstances, it respected the things of this world, my sentiments on the subject of religion and my object of visiting her. I told her that I should request an answer from her at another time. The next time I called to see her was the most important of all. It was then we made our vows of everlasting attachment to each other, similar to one Ruth made to Naomi. See Ruth 1st Chapter, 16 & 17.

On the 19th day of May we were joined together in the holy bonds of Matrimony. Her name was Abigail Long. She was born on the 11th day of Nov. 1817 in Fentress County, Tenn. Her father left there some 2 or 3 years ago, came to Morgan Co. in this state, and last summer to Warren Co. He lives 8 or 9 miles N.E. of us and is a farmer and was one in Tennessee but was no slave holder. She has been brought up to industrious habits, and has read Kirk grammar. She has fair hair, good complexion for a southerner, and she is just as high as my chin. Slim and Straight and weighs 115 pounds. Mr. Johnston was married on the same day to Jane Long, a twin sister to Abigail. It is yet honeymoon with us, don't know what the next will be.

Please communicate this to Mr. Johnston's friends yourself or some of the family as soon as you get this letter, as he is expecting a letter from there and will probably not write til he gets one. Please hand the enclosed to Mr. Weir or J. G. Strain.

I would have asked your advice about marrying in this country if I had had an opportunity. I however wish you to acknowledge her your daughter in law.

They look much alike. Abigail is $\frac{3}{4}$ " the tallest and weighs 5 pounds more.

The things you desire sending will come very acceptable when I get them. I now offer you my thanks for same.

Write again soon. I think I will write in 6 months again if I don't get a letter from you. I should expect Sarah has got well.

I would think it light crop to travel 20 or 30 miles to see any of you. I will write to John some time.

May 23, 1836

Your son

James Tucker

Please send your letter to Monmouth. I send mine to McComb or Knoxville as I have opportunity.

J.T.⁴

In the foregoing letter, Grandfather Tucker mentions that he planted five acres of corn on the third of May, etc., but does not mention the task required in preparing the ground. Does the planter of today realize that this was a task of considerable magnitude?

⁴ Grandfather's letter, being a "folding" one, suffers by being transcribed, some words having to be supplied by copyist, but it gives a fair picture of the early days. The folding letter passed out of use when the adhesive postage stamps were issued in 1847. Until then, letters were folded so that the unwritten portion came to the outside, and the address was placed there.

The Philatelic Societies came by leaps and bounds on the heels of the postage stamp.

Whereas our ancestors in Virginia had to master the forest, our folk in Illinois had to master the prairie, and the latter was no less arduous a task than the former. The prairie is a large area lying between the forest on the east and the plains on the West. Though the prairies are usually spoken of as treeless, this is not entirely true. The streams are always fringed with trees, and the treeless area extends from stream to stream.

In my grandparents' early days on the prairie, the Buffalo Grass reached as high as the shoulders of a man on horseback. There was the plant called the "shoestring" on account of its long, tough roots that almost defied the plowman. The woodlands along the streams were cherished because they had oak, hickory, walnut, willow, cottonwood, elm, maple, and ash. And best of all, they tempered the winds coming across the prairie.

The prairie had to be made productive. To make farmland for crops required prairie plows with five yoke of oxen to pull them, and cultivation was usually done with the old-fashioned bull tongue and half shovel plows. Yes, our grandfathers had to tame the prairie—and until it was tamed, there were prairie fires!

PUBLISHED LETTERS OF JAMES M. TUCKER

Letters of James M. Tucker published in the *Review-Atlas*, Monmouth, Illinois:

Letters Tell of Early Days

In Warren County

Relate Incidents During Flood of 1837

Written by James Tucker

Two time-stained letters that were penned more than ninety years ago by one of Warren County's pioneers were brought into The Review-Atlas office recently by Miss Caroline Coghill, a granddaughter, who lives at 400 West Archer Avenue. Both letters were written by James Tucker, who then lived four miles southeast of Roseville in Swan township. They were addressed to his father, William Tempest Tucker, Van Buren office, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The first letter tells at length of what the early settlers faced in 1837, when floods filled creeks to overflowing for weeks at a time. In the second is an account of how affairs of the county were handled in the early days. Both are fluently written and indicate that Mr. Tucker was undoubtedly a well educated man with a good sense of observation.

The letters, with their unique date lines, are as follows:

Eight North, Two West, Warren
County, Ill.

December 4, 1837.

"My Semi-annual".

Every year is remarkable for something, but the autumn of 1837 may be said to be the most remarkably remarkable. The heavens have hoisted their floodgates and let the rain descend upon us in torrents so that for near half the time for the last ten or twelve weeks the creeks have been so high that traveling

has been literally out of the question. Sometime about the first of November, I was at my father-in-law's with my team. There came up a rain and as soon as it was over I started home. Crossed the first creek about a mile from his house, found it rising smartly, hurried on to the next creek, about four miles further and above three miles from my home, and it was swimming. (Some six to eight feet water.) My team being cattle, and their heads homeward, they stopped on the bank and their gestures called loudly for orders to go. Whether they could swim or not, I did not know but I knew that I had learned to swim when a boy. I took off my clothes and put them in the wagon, fastened the bed to the carriage and gave orders to go, which were quickly obeyed. I stood on the banks until I saw them get a fair start and took hold of the hind gate of the wagon and with Buck at the bow and I at the stern, we all got over safe. I put on my clothes and received not the slightest cold.

Some eight or ten days ago I went about four miles from home with my team to haul 500 or 600 clapboards which I had bought. Just as I got to the boards there came up a cloud and looked for a little rain. I was twenty or thirty rods from the creek and as soon as the rain was over the man helped me load the boards and I started. I came to the creek which 40 or 50 minutes before was not over knee deep and it was all the cattle could do to touch the bottom at all. I got on the load and got over dry. I drove on to the next creek, a mile or more from home. It being swimming and the night very dark I loosened my team from the wagon, swam my team back, hitched to the wagon, and with him on the one side I drove in and this time wagon and all swam over, and got out safe.

I administered on the estate of Brother John Smith, deceased, who came to an untimely death by the stroke of a handspike while in the woods. He lived four or five weeks. At the request of the widow the sale came the next day and I was obliged to come there the night before. I started, came to the creek, and it was swimming. The log that we crossed on was almost covered. I got down, stripped my horse and carried my saddle over on the log, went back and forced my horse in. He swam over and got out safe. One of my neighbors, in attempt to cross there a day or two afterwards, drowned a very fine horse. This was the 22nd of November.

On the 29th I started to Monmouth just as I could see daybreak and had not got over two and a half miles from home when, lo and behold, a little distance before me, on my way, stood a gang of big wolves. The morning being very foggy I could not see very far, and not being yet clear daylight, I could not ascertain how many there were. I saw three distinctly, one of which, as if he was generalissimo of the band, squared himself some ten or twelve rods from me with a countenance as fierce as a lion, the others, a short distance in the rear growling as if to encourage their leader to maintain his ground and they would see fair play. I hollowed at them, supposing they were jesting with me. General Brindle stood his ground as if he was determined to there spill his blood or be recognized the rightful owner of the terra firma. He being as I think considerably larger than Uncle Philip's "Top", and I having no weapons but my pocket knife, I thought I achieved a considerable victory to ride on and come off with my own calf skin. So much for difficulties and come off safe.

Another letter that is dated in the same way on June 28, 1838, reads as follows:

My reasons for not writing to you in May, as usual, are because Mr. McClellan promised to call and see you as soon as he got home and because I have not felt like writing since I wrote last and not having been at home since but a day or two at a time. At the time in May that I usually write my semi-annual I was at court at which time I was solicited to accept a deputation from the county treasurer. Went home and arranged my business and did accept it and have been engaged in that office ever since about the first of the inst. The duties of the county treasurer are to take a list of property, both real and personal (what is called assessing in that state), to appraise and levy a tax on same, and to make out copies of such lists and levies and file them in the office of the clerk of the county commissioners' court. The sheriff collects the tax and it is paid to treasurer and he pays it out by order of the county commissioners. The county commissioners hold quarterly court in this state and generally have more business than the circuit court. Our county has twenty-eight townships, nineteen of which I took the list, appraised the property and levied the tax. I am now in Monmouth, assisting the treasurer to prepare his papers and books to make his return which has to be done the first of July, at which time I shall be out of office. I merely accepted it for this short time to amuse myself as any place else is as good to me as home, although home a few months ago was my kingdom. [Mr. Tucker's wife had died a short time previous.] I am paying my board at Mr. Cleavengers, one of my renters (he

lives in the frame that Mr. Johnson and I built) at \$1.50 per week.

I intend, if I live, to come to see you sometime this year. I am doing business for the public and have been for the past six or seven months a justice of the peace and deputy county surveyor and this present don't see any chance of getting away, but I shall break off sometime soon, certainly against Christmas, and if I come late I shall stay all winter. The weather in March was very pleasant. April and May were cold, part wet and part dry. About the 20th of April we had the greatest hail storm I ever recollect of seeing. The hail-stones were very large and could be seen for a day or two. The corn was planted about the first of June and is looking very well. Weather warm and seasonable.

He used the superscription, "Eight North, Two West." This was not a fancy but a "must" in county records. Everyone was drilled to think in terms of the rectangular system where the township was six miles square. In our public schools our examination papers had to show Township North or South and Range West or East.

The use of the records already given shows the relative position of the Tucker home and the Coghill home:

Tucker Home—8 North—2 West

Coghill Home—11 North—4 West

Thus from Tuckers to Coghills was three townships North (eighteen miles) and two townships West (twelve miles).

Let anyone who doesn't appreciate this system try looking up old records in Virginia!

HEALTH IN ILLINOIS IN 1850

Grandfather Tucker, in his first letters, spoke lightly of the ills of the country. It was good that he could, because the worst was ahead. If he had become frightened away, our inheritance might have been jeopardized. My mother witnessed, in her girlhood, what he had not anticipated. She told me about the cholera having been so severe that the coffin-maker (boxmaker) of her community could not keep up with the orders. The stories that she told me were so impressed upon me, and so horrifying, that I am led now at a later date to seek out statistics. This has been done not because of doubt of Mother's veracity but to see how others told the story. This period reminds one of the early days at Jamestown, when malaria took a heavy toll.

Malaria and cholera were the worst diseases in Illinois in 1850. The former was a lingering trouble, and the latter, almost instantaneously fatal. Malaria caused chills and fever. Night air was blamed before the mosquito was suspected. A synonym for chills was "shakes." The regularity was never-failing. It was said, with some sincerity, that a woman with many children did not need a time-piece after she had clocked the time that her children were seized by the shakes.

Chills marked the first stage. The victim felt frigidly cold although his temperature was 106 degrees Fahrenheit. He shivered and had convulsions. Then the victim gave way to hot phases when he felt that he would roast. A sweating stage followed. The well-known remedy, quinine, was too rare and expensive for those early settlers. Death was the only "cure." Mother, born in the midst of it, achieved immunity. And Father did as well.

Some of the others of the many early-day ailments were measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, boils, carbuncles, typhoid fever, consumption, and pneumonia. These last two in the long column of causes ranked high in the vital statistics of central Illinois in 1850, but above them were malaria and cholera, which accounted for one-third of the deaths.

The speed of cholera made it seem so very terrible. It was an acute infection, causing vomiting and griping pains. Death was likely to follow in two or three hours. The patient was put to bed, kept warm and dry, and given iced water. Inhalations of chloroform were used. Mustard was applied to the abdomen. Calomel was used until it caused salivation. Also, there were intravenous injections of saline solutions.

By Mother's stories, neighbors regarded it as hazardous to wash the clothing of a patient, and the undertaker was in

jeopardy in performing his duties. The most susceptible were the new arrivals.

My readings had confirmed Mother's narrations. Now we wonder that any of us ever "came through."

Cholera was first observed in the United States in 1832 and as an epidemic in 1835-36. In 1847 it was brought again into this country by way of New Orleans. Other years of severity were 1849, 1854, 1866, 1867, 1873, and 1884. In 1873 the foothold was lost. Malaria is still with us.

CORRECTIONS FOR JOHN WALLER COGHILL FAMILY TREE

The author wishes to correct the following errors in the family tree, "John Waller Coghill, Sr., (6) and Descendants," on the opposite page:

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The year of John Waller Coghill's (7) marriage to Phebe Huston was 1893 instead of 1898 as shown on the tree.

Ralph Edwin Strickler, son of Ralph and Mary Coghill (8) Strickler, should be listed as of the ninth generation instead of the eighth.

The spelling of Millicent Abigail Coghill's (7) middle name is corrected herewith.

NDANTS

Coghill(7)
24, 1862
26, 1888

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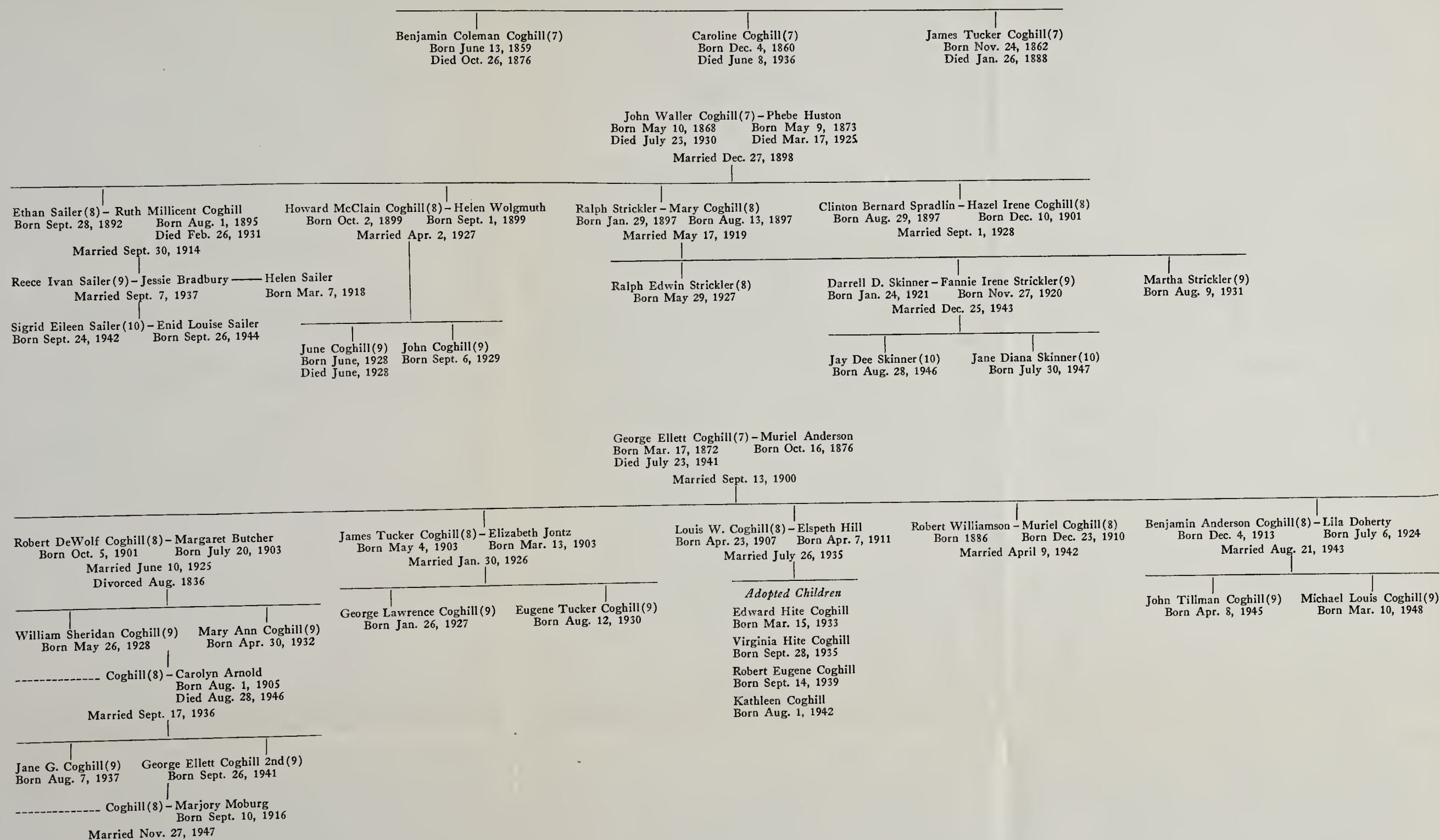
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Supervised by
WILL H. COGHILL
March 1948
Golden, Colorado

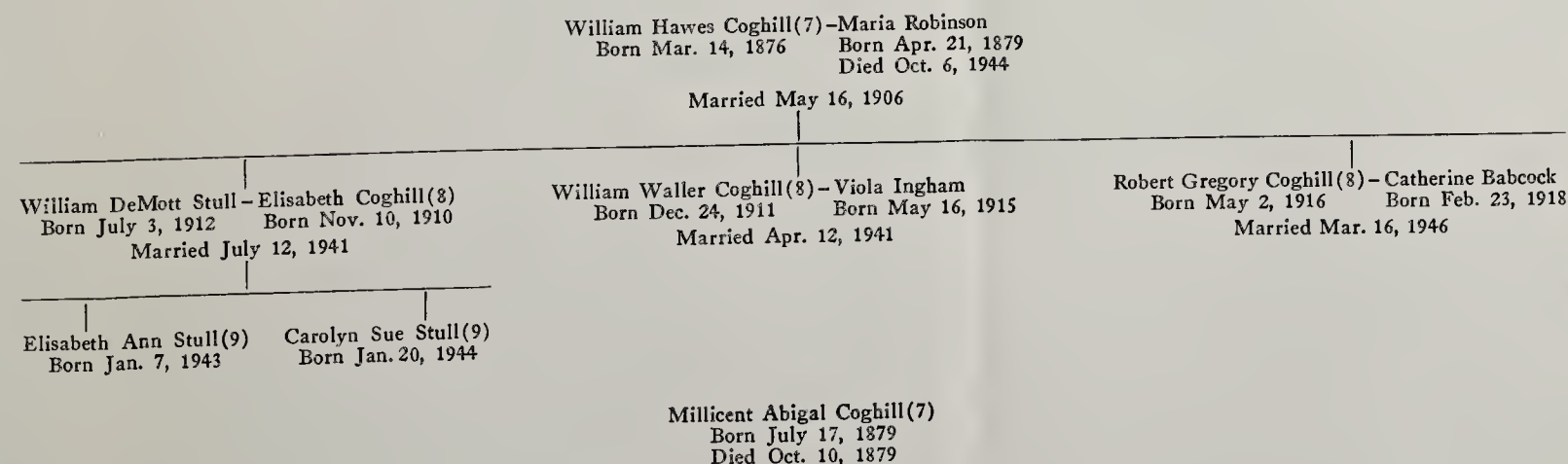
JOHN WALLER COGHILL⁽⁶⁾ SR. AND DESCENDANTS

Came from Virginia in 1836.



The Coghill Line

Generation	Name	Place of Birth
7	Benjamin Coleman	Henderson Co., Ill.
	Caroline	Henderson Co., Ill.
	James Tucker	Henderson Co., Ill.
	John Waller	Henderson Co., Ill.
	George Ellett	Beaucaup, Ill.
	Will H.	Roseville, Ill.
	Millicent Abigal	Roseville, Ill.
8	Ruth Millicent	Roseville, Ill.
	Howard McClain	Roseville, Ill.
	Mary	Roseville, Ill.
	Hazel Irene	Roseville, Ill.
	Robert DeWolf	Providence, R. I.
	James Tucker	Forest Grove, Ore.
	Louis W.	Salem, Ore.
	Muriel	Granville, Ohio
	Benjamin Anderson	Lawrence, Kan.
	Elisabeth	Evanston, Ill.
9	William W.	Evanston, Ill.
	Robert Gregory	Cornwallis, Ore.
	June	Monmouth, Ill.
	John	Monmouth, Ill.
	William Sheridan	New Haven, Conn.
	Mary Ann	New Haven, Conn.
	Jane G.	Peoria, Ill.
	George Ellett	Peoria, Ill.
	George Lawrence	South Bend, Ind.
10	Eugene Tucker	South Bend, Ind.
	John	Kelly Field, Tex.
	Michael Louis	Fort Knox, Ky.



... Illinois Branch of Coghill ...

JOHN WALLER COGHILL, SR. (6)

FATHER, John Waller Coghill, Sr. (6), moved to Illinois with his family when he was six years old.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN WALLER COGHILL (6)¹

J. W. COGHILL, engaged as an agriculturist on Section 28, Roseville Township, is a prosperous and spirited citizen of Warren County, and a native of Virginia, where he was born Aug. 17, 1830. His parents were Benjamin C. and Millicent (Ellett) Coghill, also natives of Virginia. The father came to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Warren County, where he purchased land and built a grist and saw mill in the northern part of the county, which is known as Coghill's Mill. It is now located in Henderson County, but when it was built, that district was then a part of Warren County. He died in 1880, in [Ennis, Texas]. He [Benjamin C. Coghill] was an opponent of the system of slavery as it then existed in the Southern States, and was a slaveowner at the time he lived in Virginia. When he made up his mind to go to the free State of Illinois, the question arose in his mind what to do with his slaves. He gave the matter serious thought and made it the subject of earnest prayer. The temptation to sell them and get the money was strong—the conflict

¹ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Warren County, Illinois, 1886*, page 281.

between the devil and the man was bitter and fierce, but, upheld by Divine strength in the hour of weakness, the right, as he understood it, prevailed. They were set free, good homes procured for the older ones and the young sent to Liberia. The Coghills are of English descent, the first member of the family, James Coghill, coming to this country [in or prior to 1658].

J. W. attended the common district schools during his earlier boyhood, finishing his education at the Galesburg College [Knox College], at Galesburg. He was 27 years of age before he left home. He was a partner with his father in the milling business from the time he became of age until he left home. On the 11th of August, 1858, he was married to Elisabeth Tucker. She was a native of Warren County, and the daughter of James and Abigail (Long) Tucker, who were among the earliest pioneers of the county. Among the early labors of Mr. Coghill was teaching school in Warren and Henderson Counties. We soon find him comfortably located on a farm of 140 acres in Henderson County. Here he lived for about 12 years, when he sold out and went to Washington Co., Ill., and purchased a farm. He remained there but four years. In the fall of 1874 he returned to Warren County and found a desirable location on an 80-acre farm on Section 20, in Roseville Township. Here he has since lived and is engaged in mixed farming. Politically, Mr. Coghill is a Democrat, and has served the community as Highway Commissioner and School Director and takes a general interest in the affairs of the township. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Of the seven children born to them, Benjamin C. died in his 17th year and a daughter in infancy. Carrie and James are attending school at Upper Alton, at the present time.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS

The following remarks were made by J. W. Coghill, Sr., at the Old Settlers' Reunion, Roseville, Illinois, September 19, 1901:

"Why should my anxious breast repine
Because my youth hath fled?
Happy hours may yet be mine;
Affection is not dead."

Ladies and gentlemen, one or two old time reminiscences come to my mind:

In early times in Warren County they had what they called musters. I was at one in 1838. Mr. Thomas Rice, now several years deceased, was captain. The place where they were drilling was at the foot of one of the bluff's of Henderson River. In their maneuvers they scared up a rabbit, when forthwith the company broke ranks and all took after Molly Cottontail.

At the first school that I taught in Warren County, it was in the bargain that I should board around among the scholars. I thought I made a faithful effort to carry out that part of the contract. One place where I went the house was small. The outlines of that house seem now to be plainly before my eyes. There was but one room downstairs and there was no upstairs. When bed time came the woman went outdoors while I went to bed.

The house my father first erected after coming to Warren County was just at the top of a hill, while at the foot flowed a splendid spring. Today when I stand and look down into that spring sadness comes over me when I think of kindred and friends departed, and old settlers too. We philosophize about the benefits of cheerfulness and

merriment, but is not sadness and sorrow sometimes of benefit to us too,—isn't it!

This incident is from Ford's history of Illinois. Although it does not refer to either one of our counties I will give it. It was at the first circuit court in Washington County, held by Judge John Reynolds. The sheriff, on opening the court, went out into the yard and said to the people, "Come in, boys, our John is going to hold court." This was the proclamation for opening the court. Nevertheless, the historian says the judges in early times were men of considerable learning and much good sense.

It was eight years after I taught my first school that I taught my last, and I taught it on the same certificate as I did my first, and I will express it as my opinion that the attendants upon the schools of that period generally grew up to be very intelligent men and women.

The record of the remaining part of Father's talk was either lost or never written, but he always faithful to the Old Settlers' Meetings and ready to talk about Coghill's Mill.

A COLLEGE THEME BY J. W. COGHILL, SR.

Memory

Memory is that faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind. It is a something in the human heart that speaks, of good or ill, either thrilling the mind with pleasing emotions of the past; of a well spent life: it speaks of childish exploits, when pushing through the forest vines to purchase some little flower with fragrant beauty lit, that has ventured first of all its fellows to brave the early spring's chilling breeze. Of following the trickling rivulet, in its meandering course,

and launching a fragile bark, with boyish cheers set afloat. Of chasing the butterfly in her course from flower to flower, and ever and anon grasping at the wily form, which baffles his pursuit.

Or it speaks to the mind in an awful voice, which vibrates every nerve and seems to part the heart asunder, as it pictures again and again a misconducted life, spent in murdering time, or in horrid deeds.

Oh! memory, memory, why comest thou to terrify me with thy frightful realities? I never bade thee! No. But if I could grasp thee within the power of mine, I would dash thee to the ocean's nethermost depths, and thou shouldst take the wings of the wind, and flee to the uttermost parts of the earth, never again to remind me of the past. Thus doubtless would wish the man of crime, he would prefer to have the past sink, step by step, unreckoned of. Memory is as a reflective mirror and serves in some degree, to light our path through the future mazes of time: without it man would be in utter ignorance, knowing nothing of the past, and as little of the future.

John W. Coghill²

Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois

Dec. 25th, A.D. 1848

² Father was at the ebullient age of eighteen. His heart-breaking experience came when he had to leave Knox and go back to the mill to help his father.

FAMILY LETTERS

THE family letters reproduced in this chapter give glimpses of the life which our family lived in Illinois.

Letter from Elisabeth Tucker Coghill to Caroline J. Tucker, Roseville, Illinois:

(Mother's first letter after her marriage to Father, John W. Coghill (6).)

Rural Bluffs, Sept. 1st, 1858

Dear Mother,

The time has at last arrived when a letter was promised, (when we got moved & settled), and so it is that we are living in a little house on a certain hillside near a certain stream of water; does not it seem strange that only three weeks ago this morning Lib Tucker was at home with her Father and Mother and now living away down among the bluffs keeping house for a man & people calling her Mrs.? We did not move home until last Saturday, consequently have hardly got settled yet, but thinking you might be anxious to hear from us, thought it best to write a few lines this morning.

We forgot a trunk the morning we left there, but thought of it before we got out of the lane, but as the wagon was nearly full and there was nothing in it that would be necessary at present, we thought we would leave it till next time. We came by way of Monmouth and got a set of those dishes at headquarters. They are very good, heavy and handsome, so you see they suit completely, but we

got the handle broke off the teapot as we came down, but got it mended so it will do with careful usage. But the most interesting part of the story is to come yet. Just as we had concluded to take the dishes and the clerk was sitting them down on the counter, who should step in but old Fanny. She stood a moment, then stepped out and in a moment came staving in with her two daughters Huldah and "Sarah David" and her son Josiah, and they all seated themselves and there they sat until we were about starving and did not appear to have any business at all. You can imagine my feelings better than I could describe them, but they looked to me very much as Mrs. Sloan said he looked the morning after he came back.

The birdies seem delighted with their new home. Ned is singing as though he would split his throat. I feel anxious to hear if Daniel and Jimmie are both at school & how George and John are getting along, if as much in favor of Miss Penoyer as ever.

We expected Fannie here today to make a visit with one of the Stringtown girls, but heard this morning that her Pa and Ma have gone to Knox County, so suppose she will not be here. They all thought I would be very lonely here, but have not yet in the least. Waller is at the mill most of the time, but is in occasionally to stay a few minutes and you know I could not be lonely when he is about.

I have not time to write any more this morning, so with sending my love to all, will close. Will probably be at home before very long, but don't expect us until you see us coming. Much love to Pa and the boys and a large share for yourself.

Libbie T. Coghill¹

¹ Elisabeth T. Coghill had attended school at Rock Island Collegiate Institute and Female Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois.

Letter from Caroline J. Tucker to her step-daughter,
Elisabeth Tucker Coghill:

(The War Between the States came to Illinois, and here we find Caroline Tucker writing to her step-daughter about the sons in the service.)

Roseville, Illinois

August 27th, 1861

Dear Libbie:—

I received your note of 17th last Friday, which I am answering by the first mail. We are glad to hear that Waller is better, but poor Bennie has a hard time. We would be very glad to have him with us a few days for we are rather lonely.

As it regards Daniel, our knowledge is limited. While they were at Quincy several of the Monmouth folks visited them. One told on his return that Daniel, with others, had been out in Missouri reconnoitering. Went without anything to eat for twenty-four hours then shot a goose, tore the feathers off, roasted it on the coals and ate it without salt.

We received a letter from him dated the 13th. He stated they left Quincy on the morning of the 6th this month for Mexico [Missouri] on the northern Missouri Railroad and when they got to Macon they were ordered to Brookfield on the Hannibal and St. Joseph. When they got there, Palmer's Dragoons of Monmouth were attached to Colonel Williams third regiment of Iowa Infantry.

Mr. Holt, first lieutenant of the Monmouth Company writes occasionally for the Review and in last Friday's paper I saw a letter from him dated the 15th. He stated in it that while he was writing they had received orders to repair immediately to St. Louis, expected they would leave that evening or soon. He did not know as they



Daniel Tucker on his favorite mule. This picture was taken before the War Between the States. Mr. Tucker was half-brother of Mrs. John Waller Coghill, *née* Elisabeth Tucker.

would remain there long, but thought that they would be ordered out to battle soon and requested the prayers of the good people of Monmouth in their behalf and that of the country.

Our anxiety is very great. Missouri is a hard place. It is worse than fighting Indians and they even have them to contend with. I presume we will soon have hard fighting, if it has not already begun at Washington City. If things remain so long I cannot say as our own neighborhood will be secure.

We have not heard from our friends in Pennsylvania since you were here. Quite a number of young men have volunteered and left since harvest. Sarah has another brother volunteered and gone to Missouri so you may think she feels sad. We try to cheer each other, but, alas, alas our Country. We have three work-hands and have had for sometime. For sometime we have been repairing fence. Week before last Page and James spent in McDonough County collecting cattle, but Friday morning Page and John started to Association.

. . .

I see it stated in Friday's paper that a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was fired into by secessionists near Palmyra and one soldier killed with several wounded. For aught we know this may have been the train that our boys were on. I think it was the 16th. Hope to hear the particulars soon. It is truly hard to send soldiers to Missouri to protect Union people and then have them shot down in this manner. I have had no news this week. The neighbors say they heard a cannon in the west yesterday. We did not.

I must now close. Kiss Bennie and Carrie for me.

Caroline J. Tucker

Letter from James M. Tucker to his daughter, Elisabeth Tucker Coghill:

Roseville Ill. July 14, '67 [1867]

Mrs. Libbie Coghill

[Oquawka], Ill.

Dear Libbie,

As it has been a long time since we have seen or heard anything from you I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know we were all alive. Cousin Sarah went home last Tuesday. I went as far as Chicago with her. . . I took up two carloads of Sheep on which I lost about \$325.00. We have had about 750 sheep in market this spring and summer and they have lost us about \$1500.00 and we have about 200 more at home which cost us \$4.50 per head. John and Carlton went to Iowa this Summer and bought 210 Sheep and 52 cattle and I am going to Iowa the last of this week if nothing happens, after more stock. We rather expected to see you up here on the 4th but it so muddy I suppose you could not well come. It is so lonesome since Cousin Sarah left that we are almost lost. . . We are going to commence our Hay Harvest in the morning.

. . .

George is at Home at present but I guess he will go back to school next term. Mother thought she would keep him at home next year but he is very anxious to return and I think he will go. There was a wedding in Roseville a short time ago. Dr. Ailsworth to Miss Flora Eldrige. May they live long and always be happy. Mother has been troubled with the Rheumatism so she has not been able to do anything at all hardly. If I go to Iowa on Horseback I may come down and see you and fetch George along with me. . .

. . .

One of our best cows died the other day. She took sick and was not sick more than two hours. She leaves a young calf to mourn her loss. We have bought the quarter of land which Miss Anson used to live on which makes 1000 acres in the Home place. We paid \$10 per acre. There is no news of Importance at present. I will close by asking you to write soon.

Hoping you are all well I bid you Good Bye.

Ever Yours

James M. Tucker

Roseville

Ill.

Letter from Mattie [Martha] Coghill (6) to Elisabeth Tucker Coghill at Oquawka, Illinois:

Russellville, Ky,² Nov. 2d, 67 [1867]

Dear Sister Libbie

But little more than two weeks have elapsed since we left home, but in that short time we have finished our journey, bought a house, moved into it, and got everything fixed as convenient and comfortable around us as we had it at home. We have a very good house in a retired part of town, away from the hum and bustle of busy life, have plenty of room, more than we can use. 2 large rooms (18 feet square) and a hall down stairs, and two small rooms and hall up stairs. And now that we are fixed and most of our work done, I begin to turn my thoughts toward home and to realize how lonesome is our condition, away from all our relations and friends, among entire strangers. The thought of it almost makes me sick and I try to drive

² Russellville, Kentucky, is about seventy miles southwest of Hodgenville, where stands the new Lincoln Memorial Monument.

it from my mind, but it will come back again. I have had several bawls since we came here but Pa says it is no use to cry, it dont do any good, but I know I always feel better after taking a good cry, dont you. We were but two days and a half making the trip and as the cars flew along I could scarcely realize the fact that they were bearing me so rapidly away from home and friends. I haven't been to church yet and have made but one or two acquaintances. Ma and Pa went to church last sabbath, and Pa went again today. He is very much pleased with the church, the people and the minister. The rain has been falling steadily all day long with that dreary monotonous sound which I so dislike to hear, particularly so today, for it makes me feel so gloomy and sad.

Monday evening, November 3d.

Today it is very clear and pleasant and though such a quantity of rain fell yesterday, yet there is not a bit of mud, so different from Springtown. Ma is very busy making some peach butter. She is as lonesome and homesick as I am, but she doesn't want Fannie to know it. She says she would be entirely satisfied here if the children would only come, but for my part I would rather come back to Illinois than to have you all come here. Pa is perfectly delighted with everything, but he's got Kentucky on the brain and it seems to be incurable. I have failed as yet to see anything attractive about this place (to draw him here) either in the appearance of the town or the people. I haven't seen but one good looking man, and as he was married, his beauty did not affect me any of course. There are a great many negroes here, it seems to me they are more numerous than the whites. But Pa says not. Some of them are right good looking too. That is, better looking than I imagined a negro could be. Now Libbie I want you to send me one of Jimmy's photographs. I have the other two

children, and I want him. Fannie has promised to send me Georges. So when I get those two, I shall have all. Give My love to the children and tell them they must not forget Aunt Mattie. Ma and Pa send love to all. Write soon and tell me whether you think of coming to Ky. or not.

From your loving sister

Mattie A. Coghill

As will be noted from the foregoing letter, Mattie (Martha) had gone with her parents from Oquawka (Rozetta) to a new home in Kentucky. Later she became Mrs. Lucillius Pollard and had four children, Edwin, Winnifred, Willard Lacey, and Claribel. They were all born back in the old home country—Henderson County, Illinois.

The following story about Willard Lacey Pollard, with its headline, was published March 3, 1955:

Lawyer Retires

Willard L. Pollard, 2206 Hartzell Street, who has commuted from Evanston to his Chicago law office every morning for almost 40 years, has retired from active practice.

Mr. Pollard, a patent lawyer, was honored at a luncheon party the last day in his office by his partners and other associates, including his secretary, who had been with him for 25 years. Younger lawyers in the firm had not been born when he first came during World War I. After the speeches, gifts and handshaking, Mr. Pollard said, "It made me feel wonderful to hear what a fine fellow I am."

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Pollard holds patents on automobile improvements and is the author of the "Pollard Digest

of Patent Decisions." Born in Monmouth on his father's farm, he was graduated with honors in 1906 from the University of Illinois with a degree in mechanical engineering. He later acquired his law degree in Washington, D. C., where he worked at the Patent Office and where he met and married Mrs. Pollard, the former Nellie O'Hare.

An active participant in Evanston's civic and social affairs, he was a "minute man" during the war loan drive in 1917. He and Mrs. Pollard have been members of St. Athanasius church since its first meetings in the basement of the former Crandon school, under its first pastor, Fr. Thomas J. Murphy. Their oldest son, Willard L., Jr., was the first child enrolled in St. Athanasius school and was graduated with its first class. Mrs. Pollard directed the choir in the pioneer days.

While his children were growing up, Mr. Pollard would entertain them with feats of strength—picking up the front end of a Chandler, tearing a Chicago telephone directory in half.

The Pollards are the parents of three sons, two of whom are also patent lawyers with degrees from Notre Dame—Willard, of Akron, in the patent department of the Firestone company; Benjamin, of Boston, with the International Shoe Machinery company, and Vincent, a Winnetka pediatrician and a graduate of Loyola.

Letter from B. C. Coghill to J. W. Coghill, Sr., Oquawka, Illinois:

Russellville, Ky. 4.30 Mon. Morn
Dec. 23/67

Dear Son

Lewis starts home this morn at 8. . .

The longer I remain here the better I like this place—the church, the pastor, the people, &c.

As Lewis can tell you all about us I will add no more.

May the Lord bless you, Libbie & the dear little children.

Deprived of church & all religious privileges, as you all are—I am afraid you will become—1st cold & indifferent on the subject of religion—lose the life & enjoyment of it and then get swallowed up in the world—Watch & pray—

We have precious religious privileges here & then here your children could be well educated—which I fear will not be case where you are.

I am still of the opinion that you can do better in every respect here than you can where you are—& I think you would enjoy yourselves so much better.

Come & see for yourself, if you can.

Your affectionate Father

Benj'n C. Coghill

J. W. Coghill Esq.

Hend'n Ill.

Per L. Duke Jr.

P. S.—If Judson wants to get wood near you please show him the best way to my wood land near you.

B. C. C.

I believe in writing to you, I omitted to name the large walnut dining table at the old place. I want that sold also—and the bobsleds, if you can get a fair price for them, I want them sold too.

B. C. C.

Later grandfather Benjamin Coghill had to remove to

Texas on account of poor health. Old note books show that at Russellville he paid on two lots \$2,000, and the improvements brought the cost up to \$3,607.

Letter from J. W. Coghill, Sr., to B. C. Coghill:

Oquawka, Ill.

July 25th 1869

Dear Father

Your letter of July 12th came to hand last Monday—Since I wrote to you last you have probably learned that we have had great floods here—just guess how high the water was here, how deep it was on the mill floor and then turn over and read—

. . .

. . . On Monday night, July 12, fell the hardest rain of the season—as near as I could ascertain there fell that night at my house nine and a half inches of rain—the half bushel set out that was full of water, the slop bucket set out that was full and running over tho it set little slanting, and a pork barrel that set out I thought told accurately the amount of water that fell—The thunder and lightning, I never before wittenessed any thing like it—a neighbor woman received quite a shock of lightning—I started to go to Y. A. [Young America] that afternoon at two o'clock, was out in the very hardest of it, got home a little after 10 at night. I never imagined that it could rain so, it seemed like it would almost drown me sitting on my horse.

The thunder and lightening was terrible—during the hardest of it I got off and led my horse—The water stood (8) eight feet deep on the first floor of the mill they said, and it lacked six inches of coming up to the cross ties or joists of the second floor—it run nearly

knee deep before the platform of the mill—and that hill between the mill and the bridge, I saw the water running along over it where the road is.—Henderson was that high—three feet and eight inches [higher], as near as I can tell, than it has been before since that mill was built—

We have had four or five clear days, but it is raining again to day—We are all as well as common—How much am I owing you, I had like to have forgot all about it, I explained in a previous letter about there being not as much corn as I bought it for—I should have said that John Hanna spent a couple of years in Texas, which so much improved his health that he came back sold out and moved there.

Your affectionate son

J. W. Coghill³

Letter from James Tucker to J. W. Coghill, Sr.:

St. James Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri
January 1, 1871

J. W. Coghill,
Richview, Illinois

I left home on Monday and expected to be home again Friday but the hogs failed to get here until yesterday morning having been 64 hours on the cars; three dead ones. Two of them had died at the first of the journey and been laid on by the other hogs and were so eaten that they could not be driven out of the cars and consequently were utterly worthless. The lot was sold at \$6.40 per hundred. James

³ This letter was written one year before Father, J. W. Coghill, Sr., sold out to move to southern Illinois.

came down with them. I had a car load of cattle ready for him to take back. I met Pratt there Thursday morning and he bought another load and James left with them yesterday for Roseville. When he will get there I can't tell as their water facilities in the new road are very bad. We have had but little snow yet.

I met John C. Turnbull, Jr. here on a bridal tour. Was married Thursday and came here and stayed all night and took the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Seymore, Indiana on Saturday morning and will return via Chicago.

. . .

I wrote because I was lonely and waiting for the train, there was none last night. Consequently I had to lay over and my pass ran out this morning at 12 o'clock, or rather last night.

I hope you are all enjoying New Years.

Yours,

James Tucker

Letter from James Tucker to J. W. Coghill, Sr., at Beaucoup, Illinois:

Roseville, Ill. May 26 1873

Mr. J. W. Coghill

Ill.

Dear Sir,

On the 22nd inst. a terrific tornado formed 2½ miles w. of Swan Creek and took an easterly direction, took the roof off W. A. Huston's barn, then to the farm of John & Wm. Worden, killing 5 of the cattle and in its course struck the house of Wm. Jared blowing

it entirely away & passed through 3 pieces of our timber not leaving a good tree to the acre. Then the house of Thomas Wurmuth taking his wife & child out of doors & lodging them in the top of a fallen tree tearing the house to pieces and destroying every thing they had. Next came the house of A. J. Cayton, (he lately having married Buly Stice) took up the house carrying it over the trees and landing it 60 to 100 feet dashing it to atoms and blowing it away so that little of it is to be found. Jack & Buly was picked up insensible, she with a broken arm and ribs and he badly bruised, both are still alive. It next struck the house & barn of A. Vandiver, sweeping them entirely away and killing the second boy, breaking Vandiver's arm, killing and maiming 8 or 10 horses and over 100 fat hogs & destroying everything they had. Next the house of Wm. Jones Jr. was taken up and landed many feet from its foundation, a perfect wreck. He & his wife taken from it, he much bruised and her with a broken arm. It next struck the house of Terry, & tore it to pieces and broke some of his ribs. Then the house of Brinkmore sweeping it and every thing about it away and unroofed Wm. McMahill's barn and went on east and we have not heard from it farther. I think it is safe to say 5000 persons have already viewed the wreck and the great wonder is that any survived inside its track. Those that saw the Ellison storm of 1858 and the Comanche storm of 1865 say this far surpasses them in violence. Our boys passed through the track of it but 1 hour before with 2 loads of corn. Saml McClain with another of our teams was an 80 or 100 rods from it when it first struck the ground but was not hurt. Loss estimated from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Ours is in timber from \$1000 to \$1500.

All Well

James Tucker

Letter from Benjamin C. Coghill to his son, John Waller Coghill, Sr.:

At Mr. Mores, 10 miles s.w.
from Hannibal, Missouri
Sept. 28, 1878

Dear Son:—

I took the night train at Bushnell and arrived at Hannibal about 11 the same night. Put up at a hotel. I had written that I would come on the 11:15 train the 25th so was not expected. About 9 a. m. on the 25th I turned out to look for Eld. Busby to whom Lucy (my consort now)⁴ had referred me in case she should not meet me at the depot.

I soon found him (a very gentleman), arrangements were very soon made for our union to take place at 11 A. M.

Well at that hour we were united in the holy bonds of matrimony—select company present, among others Mr. More, Lucy's brother-in-law who had invited us to his house to dinner.

The ceremony was solemn, the prayer at the close for our welfare was solemn, appropriate, earnest and to me deeply interesting. The congratulations seemed earnest and hearty. We did not sit down but hurried out to a carriage waiting at the door to take us to the depot 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles—got there just in time, but the train was detained about 30 minutes, during which time a number of others (mostly members of the Baptist church) came aboard to congratulate her and

⁴ Grandfather Benjamin Coghill's third wife, according to his obituary, was Loucie LeFevre. His second wife, Mary, had died in 1873, while the family was living in southern Illinois.

me too. Now all this was very gratifying to me, because it showed how much she was esteemed and beloved by the brothers and sisters of her church. Many of them expressed sorrow that she was about to leave them as she had been living there long and of course well known.

Well at a station ten miles out on MRPT, Mr. More being along with us, we found his carriage waiting for us, which took us two miles to his house. A select company again—splendid dinner and supper too.

We intended going on to Texas Thursday but they insisted we should stay over till Monday, when we expect to leave for Ennis, 60 miles south of Dallas, Texas.

Now dear Son, you know, there was no prospect whatever of my ever living with or near any of my children. The fall was on us. I had to leave soon. A while ago the prospect was that I had to go alone again, but I thank the Lord that He interposed, for I do believe that it was by his special providence that our union has been brought about. I thank the Lord that I shall have such a pleasant agreeable companion, for the more I know of her the more thoroughly I am convinced that she is one of God's dear children and will prove to be a helpmeet to me, especially in my efforts to serve and honor my glorious Lord.

She is gone with Mrs. More and daughter to see about some of her affairs in Hannibal today.

Now do, dear son, search the scriptures—pray to God in secret daily, to take care of you, to direct all your steps for you. Pray to Him to aid you in your Christian duties.

And I pray that the blessings of the Lord may rest on you and family.

As ever,

Your affectionate father,
B. C. Coghill

P. S. Will write, or send you a card soon as I find a resting place for the body.

I wrote to the children at Rozetta yesterday.

We may be sure that "Lucy" (Loucie) was a very fine woman because Carrie accepted her as a traveling companion while visiting in Virginia. In her letters Carrie often mentioned "Grandmother." The name of Loucie LeFevre cannot be dismissed without mentioning an anecdote handed down to the family by her: She had taught in the public schools of Hannibal, Missouri, and had a student who was to become famous; namely, Mark Twain. She knew the boy as Sam Clemens and had several of the Clemens family in her classes. She gave the family a rather unsavory reputation by attacking their veracity and stating that they were all "inveterate liars." Today the old Clemens home is a Hannibal shrine.

Letter from B. C. Coghill to J. W. Coghill, Sr., at Roseville, Illinois:

Ennis⁵—Ellis Co. Texas—Feb. 26th/79 [1879]

Dear Son

I rec'd yesterday the Mon. [Monmouth] Review, which I suppose you sent—we were much pleas'd with Sent'r. Hill's speech, &c. Have not look'd the paper all over yet.—Rec'd per same mail the Oq'a Spec. [Oquawka Spectator]—which I suppose Millicent or James sent, containing the Obituary of Gen. Rose, marked. I am reminded thereby that we are all passing away—I pray that we all may be ready to go, when the Master calleth.

I wrote you in my last, that I would write you soon, something about my temporal affairs.

Parson's fee, R.R. fare & 2 weeks board at Hotel here \$90.00

House & lot, furniture, cistern, eave troughs &c. about \$1000.00

After paying my board here, I had with me just about \$750.00 which was the sum I agreed to pay for house & lot, so I had to instruct the Cash'r of Washington Co. bank Ill. to sell a \$500.00 U. S. bond of 1867 and after deducting his commission to send me the ballance—He sent me a draft on St. L. for \$520.00—which leaves me only \$1500.00 in U. S. Bonds, which are still in the bank at Nashville [Illinois], and will (I learn) be call'd in soon.—and when call'd in, I want to invest them some way together with \$200.00 in bank here, so as to be bringing in something towards defraying our expenses.

⁵ Ennis, Texas, in 1952 had a population of seven thousand.

I wish to live on income, not on capital, my property here I consider capital.

I can buy & build on lots here, & make, (the way houses rent here) from 20 to 30 per ct., at the present time, how long it will continue on, I cannot tell. At present I am at loss to know whether I had better thus invest or not, hope I shall see my way clear, by the time the bonds are call'd in, which no doubt will be very soon.

Then there is my house & lot in Richview [Illinois]—can't get an offer for it at all—I offer Mr. Askins a liberal commission & still I fear he does not try to sell. I rec'd a line from him 2 or 3 days since, requesting me to pay half towards building a new fence between my lot & his. So what with such very low rent, (only \$5.25 per month) frequent bills for repairs, & taxes, there is very little left.

Property so far off from me, or anybody that cares about me, or mine, is about worthless to me, and still I am entirely at a loss to know what steps I had best take to get rid of it.—If you have any advice to offer, I would like to know it.

You understand, I guess all about my little affairs in Warren & Hends'n [Henderson].

I think it best to keep you thus posted about my affairs,—it might save you much trouble hereafter.

We are getting along very smoothly, quietly, comfortably, & I may add cheaply, for although we have just what we want to eat, & that nicely prepared, still it cost me only about $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of what I had to pay board and thank the Lord we still enjoy pretty good health.

We have had some ice for several mornings past, but our peas (about 4 in. high) seem to stand it very well. They say here this has been the coldest winter for many years past.

This town is in a very large prairie, & there is so much wind here

that I do not like it as well as Bonham—country around said to be very rich, not half settled up yet.

State of religion here, as almost every where else, is at a terribly low ebb.—But in the Bap. chh. [Baptist Church] they still keep up the old fashion'd worship of God.

This must do for the present—Follow Jesus, though you should have to follow Him alone, stand up boldly for the truth all the time, should you live to be old, you will not repent. The Lord bless you & family.

Your affectionate father

B. C. Coghill

J. W. Coghill Esq'r.

Roseville—Ill.

P. S.—I had my bed, bedding, bedstead, desk, candle stand, looking glass & several little things shipp'd from Nashville [Illinois] to this place, and the little remnant of my goods there, I requested Bro. J. M. Mason to sell.

I send you the Texas Baptist, which a neighbor gave me—I take the Rel. [Religious] Herald only—I got this town paper to send you—but the 1st piece was a long love story, not fit to be read, specially by the young, so I threw it aside.

B. C. C.

COGHILL-TUCKER DATA

THIS chapter brings to a close the account of the two pioneers—Benjamin C. Coghill and James M. Tucker—who established themselves in Illinois in the 1830's.

OBITUARY OF BENJAMIN C. COGHILL

The following obituary of Benjamin C. Coghill (5), who died in 1880, is taken from a sketch of the Smith Creek Christian Church:

“Benjamin C. Coghill was born near Richmond, Va., March 9, 1803. Here he grew to manhood and was given a classical education in a college in his native state. At his majority he came into an estate sufficient for his maintenance among the Virginia gentry of that day. February, 1824, he was married to Miss Millicent Ellett, a native of Richmond, who died March 3, 1833, after the birth of Millicent, January 14, 1833. In 1835 he was married to Miss Mary A. Ellett, a cousin of his first wife. In 1834 he purchased and owned for some time the farm on which Patrick Henry was born. For years he has entertained a growing aversion to the institution of slavery. In 1835 he determined to leave slave territory forever and find a home on free soil. In September of that year he traveled on horseback through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Returning in November he began arranging for his removal to Henderson county In

June, 1836, Mr. Coghill, in company with several of his neighbors, removed to Henderson county and settled in Greenville township, and has been identified with almost every prominent measure pertinent to the county's interest while he was a citizen of it. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners. He was married a third time to Loucie LeFevre of Hannibal, Missouri. Mr. Coghill died in Ennis, Texas, whither he had removed some time previous for the benefit of his health. The great work of his life was the upbuilding of the Rozetta Baptist church, and as its history is so inseparably connected with his, the one would be incomplete without the other.

"On May 10, 1837, the following named persons met at the residence of Benjamin C. Coghill, and after choosing ——— Clark as moderator, proceeded to organize themselves into an independent religious society: William E. Ellett, Benjamin C. Coghill, William P. Toler, ——— Clark, Mary A. Coghill, Kezia Coghill, Susan Ellett, Mary Ellett. For many years the progress of the church was slow. But in time their earnestness of purpose and firm determination had its effect, and in 1849, their members having been greatly increased, they were enabled to build a comfortable house of worship. The building was finished and accepted by the trustees on the fourth Saturday in December, 1849, and on Sunday, January 25, 1850, was solemnly dedicated by Elder Monroe."¹

FILIAL LOVE

Of Benjamin C. Coghill's eleven children, John Waller, Millicent Ellett, Benjamin C., Mary K., William H., Edwin D., Cornelius A., Cornelia H., Fanny King, Richard Judson,

¹ The church flourished, and in 1937 it celebrated its first centennial.

and Martha A., one was unfortunate. That one was Richard Judson, father's half-brother. We called him "Uncle Jud." When he was an infant, he had sickness that caused the loss of his hearing. Never having heard speech, he could not talk, and thus he was deaf and dumb. The true tragedy of the deaf used to be that they became the unspeaking. Since they could not hear sound, they could not imitate it.

At an early date (1845) schools were available for the deaf, so grandfather Benjamin Coghill sent Uncle Jud to a deaf-mute school. The school was coeducational. Yes, you guessed it. He fell in love there and married a deaf-mute. They had five children. None of them was impaired.

You can imagine the handicap that this family faced in the home community. The parents suffered from being unable to converse with their neighbors in the usual way and to hear conversation, and the children suffered too. They needed protection and help. Consequently the heirs of Benjamin C. Coghill released to Richard Judson their claim to a nice farm with all the home improvements. My abstracts record this deed, dated 1880, the year that Grandfather died. The names of the assignors are:

J. Waller Coghill
Elisabeth Coghill
Millicent E. Duke
James Duke

Martha A. Pollard

Lucillius Pollard

Fanny Duke

Lewis Duke

In Uncle Jud's family, the dinner conversations were rapid and vigorous by the sign language, and as for the rest of us, we were dumb.

When Uncle Jud visited us, he willingly "said grace" at a signal from Father. We watched him eagerly lest we begin eating too soon. He always carried a little slate and slate pencil so that he could converse with people who, to him, were dumb.

He did, however, have two words which, to the human ear, were nothing but a mumble jumble, but his animals, a team of horses, understood them well. The words meant "whoa" and "giddap." I tried to distinguish between the two sounds, but failed. The horses had no trouble.

BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES M. TUCKER

(Written by George Ellett Coghill when he was about sixteen years of age, just as his grandfather, James Tucker, talked it to him.)

James Tucker, the second son of Tempest and Sarah Tucker was born May 15th, 1807. His Grandfather, James Tucker, with his brother, Tempest, came from England and settled in York Co. Penna. sometime during the eighteenth century.

The grandfather married Elisabeth Bane of York Co., Penna., to whom were born ten children. The children all lived to grow up,

the youngest one being in her fortieth year before death came into the family. The average length of the lives of the family, the old folks included, being over 73 years.

James Tucker's birthplace was among the hills and rocks of Washington Co., Pa. He was raised as most of the children are in early days and in new countries—in pioneer style, going the most of the time without shoes and kept warm by homespun flannels and the fire in the old-fashioned fireplace. His school days were mostly spent in an old log school house with logs cut out for windows, sticks crossed and greased paper for window lights, with logs split for seats and puncheon floors. All the government they had in the school room was the rod and rule, the fool's cap and dunce block.

The Bible and Testament were his principal school books. Such a book as a grammar was not known in those days out of colleges. James still has a book which he received as a prize for standing at the head of his class when he was eight years old or in the year 1815.

On the second Sunday in July, 1826, he experienced religion and joined the Tenmile Baptist Church to which he belonged while he was living in that county.

James worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to a select school at the County seat for three months. There he got his first grammar. He then commenced teaching school. He taught three months in the winter of 1828-9. The next summer he worked on a farm, the usual wages for a hand being about eight dollars per month. He then took a school for one year and three months and when that term expired, took another six months, then another for six months, then another five months. He received fifty cents per scholar per month which made the average amount of wages about seven dollars per month.

When he hired his board, he paid about twenty-five cents per week or one dollar per month. He then sold goods one year as clerk in Amity, Pa., for eight dollars per month.

In the fall of 1833 he bought three hundred sheep and started to drive them over the mountains, but he sold out the second night he was on the road and realized a net gain of five dollars per day for every day worked.

Having bought five ewes for \$.50 per head with lambs thrown in, he says that this is the first money he ever made.

On Nov. 16th, he witnessed the meteoric shower which was the greatest phenomenon known since the discovery of America.

In the year 1834, James made up his mind to look for new country and on Nov. 5th he started to find it.

He came across into W. Va., there he met a young man who asked him where he was going. The reply was, "I am going to look for a more lovely country than where I was." The young man then told him if he would wait until the next Wed. he would go with him. So James agreed and it was a bargain. James visited friends in Ohio during the time and on the next Wed. he met the young man with his Father and Brother in Wheeling, W. Va. They went aboard a steamboat and came to Madison, Ind. From there they went on foot to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there to Danville, Ill., and from there up to Henlopin, then back to Lacon² where they took claims and settled for the winter.

The country from Indianapolis to Lacon being very new, they

² Lacon, where his claim was entered, is on the Illinois River about thirty miles above Peoria. The land which he later acquired lay on both sides of the Burlington and Peoria Road. The name of the road was perpetuated for many years, but it finally had to give way to highway signs.

saw some pretty hard times, some days going from morning til night and getting so tired and hungry they could hardly walk before they would come to a house.

James spent the winter of 1834-5 at or about Lacon and spent his time making rails to fence his claim.

On March 12th, 1835, he started back to his old home in Washington Co., Pa., to get what little goods he had. After getting his goods ready for his return to the West, he went on board a steamboat and came around to St. Louis and from there to Peoria and on May 15th, 1835, he went back to his claim at Lacon and found that the man that he boarded with the winter before had entered his claim. Finding his claim entered, he made up his mind to go still farther west and in the company with Daniel Johnston started on foot to see what they could find.

Sometimes on the prairie they would come to large ponds which were too large to go around so the only way to get over was to wade. So one of them would take off his shoes and with the other on his back would wade the pond, sometimes wading through ice just thick enough to make their shins bleed quite freely.

When they reached Spoon River, it was getting quite late in the evening and the River was too deep to wade, and the only way to get across was to swim, and of course that would not do so late in the evening. So they wandered about trying to find a place to get across and got lost. So they concluded the best they could do would be to cover their faces and hands to keep off the mosquitoes and lying back up against a tree and try to get a little sleep. But just about as they got into a snooze, they heard the tap of a cow bell which sounded as though it might be about two miles away, but James said, "Here, Johnston, we have it now."

"What?" said Johnston.

"There is a cow somewhere and let us hunt her up."

"What good would that do?" said Johnston.

"Well, I will show you I was raised to hunting cows, so come on."

So off they started to find the cow and finally they came up to her and Johnston, having an umbrella, suddenly spread it and the cow gave a snort and ran for home. They followed till they came up tolerable close to a hut and out came a dog. The man finally called the dog off and asked them what they wanted. "We are lost and want to stay over night," was the reply. They finally obtained leave to stay, but thought it looked like a tough place, the house having been built but a few days and had neither floor or ceiling and the table was a split log fixed up against the wall and a slab bench in the place of chairs and a saucer filled with grease, and fire set to one end of a rag with the other in the grease served to light the room. The old man seemed very talkative and inquired about their families and if they were married, etc. etc. Finally they all sat down on the bench to the slab table to eat, and the old man with uplifted hands and a hollow that could be heard the distance of about 25 rods tried to ask a blessing. This so startled and amused the travelers that it was most impossible to keep from laughing, which Johnston said he would not have done for a quarter section of land. But as soon as the old man got through, James said, "My friend here would have been married, but the old woman would not agree to it." And as the man had just asked them if they were married it completely turned the joke and they were at liberty to laugh which they did indeed. So they concluded it was not as hard a place as they had judged it was.

On reaching Cedar Creek, James took Johnston on his back and carried him over and when they reached the east fork of Cedar

Creek, there having been a rain, the Creek was clogged in places with drift wood so they passed over very easily.

They finally reached a place where they concluded to settle, and James borrowed a horse and went to Quincy and entered two claims, one for Johnston and one for himself, while the former visited friends in Little York. They then went back to Lacon. James bought one yoke of oxen and traded the rails he had made for another. Johnston bought one horse and two yoke of oxen and with a wagon that James brought from home started for their claims. They came into Peoria, laid in their supply of groceries to last for some time and what furniture and hardware that was necessary. They reached their claims on July 20th, 1835, and commenced improving.

They lived together and cooked for themselves until May, 1836. They spent the winter mostly making rails to fence their farms. James often made two hundred rails per day and one day loaded and hauled one thousand. The country then abounding in game, it was not difficult to obtain meat. Anyone going out and killing a deer any time they wanted one.

In the spring, James went to John Long's near Berwick to get some rye, and while there he saw a pair of twin girls. When he went home, he told Johnston what he had seen, and said he believed he would go back.

"Well," said Johnston, "I will go with you." So they went back to see how they could "get along." They made the acquaintance of the twins and on May 19th, 1836, they were married. James married Abigail, Johnston married June [Jane]. Johnston lived only eight weeks after his marriage.

On Dec. 20th, 1836, was the most sudden cold spell known since the settlement of the State. There was four or five inches of snow on

the ground in the morning, but it was warm and muddy in places. A cloud came up in the N. W., roaring like a hurricane. The air filled with frost so that it would almost strangle a person and freezing as it came. Froze so the ground would hold a man and horse in a little while. A great many persons were frost-bitten that were caught out. It also froze stock fast in the mud. The storm lasted for about thirty-six hours, the wind blowing a gale all the time.

In the winter of 1837-8, James took a deputation of the Co. Surveyor, Wm. C. Buttler, to act as surveyor in three townships and three half townships, and followed surveying most of that winter.

On March 26th, 1838, his beloved wife died, leaving him with one child in his care.

In the summer of 1838, he took a deputation of the Co. Treasurer, Gilbert Turnbull, for the assessment of all the townships of the Co. south of Eleven N. and between the fourth principal meridian and the Miss. River. He assessed the nineteen Twp. and made out a transcript of the whole County and only charged for twenty-three days work.

In the fall of 1839, he bought and fattened hogs and slaughtered them at Samuel Darnel's about two miles from Oquawka, and sold the bacon in Galena, Debuque, and Prairie du Chien.

In 1840, he bought hogs for Thomson of Debuque.

On April 27th, 1840, he married Caroline Johnston of Washington Co., Pa., a sister of Daniel Johnston with whom James came from Lacon to Warren County.

In 1841 he slaughtered his hogs and cattle at Oquawka, shipped them on a flatboat to Memphis and coasted with them. In 1842-3, he fed and slaughtered his stock at home, shipped them to New Orleans and sold them himself.

The winter of 42-3 was the most severe one known since the settlement of the State. Snow began to fall Nov. 15th and the winter continued till into May. Some people were not able to get their corn planted till June. Some places oats did not grow one foot high.

He started with his beef and pork from Oquawka May 2d, and reached New Orleans May 10th. His wife and children went with him as far as St. Louis and there took a boat to Wheeling, W. Virginia,³ and from there by Stage to Washington, Pa. James left New Orleans May 17th and made the trip to Washington, Pa., in ten days.

They spent several weeks visiting around the old home and on June 28th reached their home in Ill. [Illinois].

The weather being so very dry, it became difficult to obtain water for stock, men driving forty miles and not seeing water on the way.

In the Fall, there was a drive of sheep driven from Washington Co., Pa., to Mr. Tucker's home and traded for cattle. The cattle were driven back to Madison Co., Ohio, and fed.

The year of 1844 was the wettest year we have ever had. Every bridge of any importance was washed away and water became almost as much of a nuisance as it was a novelty the summer of 1843. The rain commenced early in the season and continued till Fall.

In the summer of 1844, James built the largest barn in the Co. at that time. He hauled the lumber from Oquawka, excepting the beams and sills which he cut from his timber.

The summer being very wet, James was exposed by swimming streams and getting wet and the consequence was he took the ague in September and shook for six months.

³ Until the western part of Virginia became West Virginia in 1863, Wheeling was in Virginia.

In 1845 he took a notion to go to Oregon and tried to sell his farm, but could not succeed, so he did not go.

In 1846 he was elected to go to the State Legislature.

In 1847 & 8, his wife was very sick and not expected to live for some time.

The same year Sarah C. Davis, who came home with them from Pa. in 1843, died.

In 1849, his youngest son was born.

In March, 1851, James' wife returned to Pa. to visit her father, and in May James met her in St. Louis on her return. In September of the same year James' mother died.

In 1854 he went east by way of Rock Island where his daughter Elisabeth was then at school, and when he returned, his brother-in-law, Adam Weir, and his brother, Joseph Weir, returned with him.⁴

OBITUARY OF JAMES M. TUCKER

James M. Tucker, a resident of Warren county for about 55 years, died at his home in Roseville March 26, 1890, at the age of 83 years. He was a native of Washington county, Pa., having been born there May 15, 1807. He came to Illinois on a prospecting tour in 1834, and the next year settled on the place in Swan township known for years as the Tucker farm. He first married Miss Abigail Long, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Elisabeth Coghill. After her death he married Miss Caroline Johnston of Pennsylvania, who gave him four sons—Daniel, who died in the Union army at Lexing-

⁴ Here the interviews had to stop on account of Grandfather's failing health. George was about sixteen at the time of this amateur reporting. The original pencil draft is in the hands of his daughter, Muriel Coghill Williamson.

ton; James M., who died at Roseville; John, a resident of Swan Creek, and George, who lived on the Tucker farm. In 1882 Mr. Tucker moved to Roseville, where his wife died, and he lived the later years of his life with his son, James, and wife.

Mr. Tucker was elected to the state legislature in 1846, serving one term. He had united with the Baptist church while living in Pennsylvania, and was one of the constituent members of the Roseville Baptist Church, and its clerk from its founding until his death. He was a quite prosperous farmer, owning about 1,400 acres of land at the time of his death, the value of his estate being considered about \$80,000.⁵ His remains lie in the Roseville cemetery.

TUCKER BARN AND OCTAGONAL HOUSE

Deserving particular notice in the biography is the following statement: "In the summer of 1844, James built the largest barn in the county at that time. He hauled the lumber from Oquawka, excepting the beams and sills which he cut from his timber." James Tucker's barn is still in service and the picture included with this narrative was taken recently, thanks to Helen Sailer. It was usually spoken of as a "cellar barn." One might wonder why lumber had to be hauled from Oquawka, that point being on the Mississippi River thirty miles distant. He had plenty of oak and hickory

⁵ The biographer could make a dollar-appraisal of the worldly goods, but he could not appraise the good and wonderful character which had an influence throughout the entire community. Grandfather Tucker was loved for what he was and not for what he had.



During the Summer of 1844, James Tucker built the largest barn in Warren County, Illinois. The barn was still in service when this picture was taken a year or two before this book went to press.



James Tucker's octagonal house in Roseville, Illinois.

but the pine that he wanted was not indigenous and had to be shipped down the river. Unfortunately, in his story he overlooked the house. It was, or is, octagonal, as can be seen by the picture. He had brought the idea from Pennsylvania where that style of house enjoyed some popularity, but now it is a rarity. The last octagonal house has passed out in Richmond, Va. A circular, featuring things of interest for sightseers in Richmond, mentioned an octagonal house and gave its location by street and number, but an investigation revealed that it had recently given way to a modern building. In the crudest form of the octagonal house, the bedrooms are arranged around a central chimney, very much like so many pieces of pie. This type of house does not lend itself readily to alterations. Unfortunately, the old Coghill house in Illinois and the one in Virginia, which are not octagonal, have suffered modernization.

Letter from James Tucker, Clerk of the Baptist Church,
Roseville, Illinois, to James T. Coghill (7) :

Roseville, Warren Co., Ill.

June 17, 1887

The Baptist Church of Roseville, Illinois
To Whom It May Concern,

This is to certify that the Baptist Church of Roseville, Warren County, Illinois, at their regular church meeting, and by a unanimous

vote of all that were present, granted to James T. Coghill license to preach the Gospel to a dying world, and to advocate the doctrines as held by our denomination.

James Tucker
Church Clerk

IN MEMORY OF JAMES T. COGHILL (7)

James T. Coghill (7) died January 26, 1888, from injuries received on Railroad while returning from the State Conference of the Y. M. C. A., held at Champaign, Ill. He had been sent to the conference as delegate from the Shurtleff College Y. M. C. A. of which he was president. For three and a half years he had been prosecuting his studies at Shurtleff College, preparing himself to preach the gospel to the heathen. The following resolutions were adopted by the students in honor of his memory:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to call from our midst, while yet in the very bud of manhood, our beloved friend and fellow student, James T. Coghill, and

Whereas, the near and dear relation which we, the Students of Shurtleff College, have ever borne to him during the four years of his stay among us, makes it fitting that we express our heartfelt sorrow at this, our common bereavement, therefore be it

Resolved, that we have lost in him a kind, true hearted companion—one whose every effort seemed to be to make others happy.

Resolved, that in him we have always found that true anxiety for the spiritual welfare of his associates which distinguishes a true follower of the Lord. Ever humble, slow to take offense, quick to

render help, patient and uncomplaining, he was "a light set upon a hill."

Resolved, that we sincerely mourn his death and extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased and also to the College Review for publication.

Gertrude P. Clinton	}	Committee
George W. Gibbens		
William Nolte		

Jimmie had one quality that his friends did not mention: He was remarkable in his physical sturdiness. This was illustrated by his lifting of heavy weights. The demonstration usually came after dinner before a group of threshers. They had enjoyed a big dinner and for some amusement before returning to the field they engaged in stunts. One of them was lifting. In that category Jimmie put all his companions to shame. Furthermore his mathematics professor declared that he was the best student he had ever met.

WILL H. COGHILL (7), THE PRESENT AUTHOR

WILLIAM HAWES COGHILL (7), the author of this volume, was born March 14, 1876, in Roseville, Warren County, Illinois, the son of John Waller and Elisabeth Tucker Coghill.

He received instruction in a country school and studied later in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois.

After an irregular attendance at college, he finished the freshman year in the class of 1900, the several periods out of college being spent in teaching at rural schools which were in the home neighborhood, permitting residence with the family.

Having concluded the teaching and the college work at Shurtleff, he visited in the West, where his interest became directed to mining. Accordingly, he selected the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, for courses in mining and metallurgy. He received a diploma from that school in 1903. Next a general experience in mining engineering was obtained in Michigan and Missouri.

While in residence in Missouri, he married Maria Robin-

son of Carrollton, Illinois, May 16, 1906, and resided in Joplin, Missouri.

Because college life was more attractive than life in the mining camps, he took a position at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The work there required teaching mining and metallurgy. The service extended from 1907 to 1914. During this time, in addition to teaching, the university facilities were used for research with Chicago clients who were interested in mining.

Mr. Coghill's next connection was with the United States Bureau of Mines. That branch of the Government was in the beginning stages and offered employment to experienced graduates of mining schools. In an examination given by the bureau, Mr. Coghill obtained a certificate, giving the rank of Supervising Engineer. His first appointment was at Seattle, Washington. There the bureau was developing the plan for cooperative agreements with colleges and universities, a desirable procedure for launching a new government branch. At Seattle the work was in cooperation with the University of Washington.

Later he was transferred to a cooperative station at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Missouri, and he served there as Supervising Engineer. Next, on account of a new cooperative agreement with the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a large government building was built on the campus of that school. The instal-

lation of new equipment there fell to Mr. Coghill, so he took up residence in Tuscaloosa. Mr. Coghill's bureau work, which began in the far northwest, ended in the far southeast, where he retired in 1945, having served the bureau for twenty-eight years.

Papers published by Mr. Coghill include "Cyanidation of Gold and Silver Ores," "Gravity Concentration," "Ball Milling," and "Flotation of Complex Ores."

At Northwestern University he was elected to Sigma Xi, and at the University of Alabama, he was elected to Tau Beta Pi. Both organizations are scientific societies.

On account of the cooperative agreements with the schools, already mentioned, whereby fellowships were given for advanced college work, Mr. Coghill acted as a faculty member and participated in issuing seventy-five master's degrees and two doctor's degrees.

For many years he has carried membership in American Men of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

Mr. Coghill is making his home at The Seville Hotel Apartments, 115 North Jefferson Street, Richmond, Virginia.

THE COGHILL NAME IN ALASKA

The writer learned recently from a nephew, Reece Sailer, who is an entomologist for the United States Department of



The author of "The Family of Coghill Continued," William Hawes Coghill, and Mrs. Coghill, after a reception at the University of Alabama.

Agriculture in Alaska, that in Alaska there is a Coghill River, a Coghill Point, and a Coghill Lake. In order to locate these places, the writer obtained a quadrangle map of Anchorage, Alaska. There the names appear allied with College Fiord which lies due south of Fairbanks and close to the sea. The area has many glaciers marked by the names of well-known colleges, such as Wellesley Glacier, Vassar Glacier, Bryn Mawr Glacier, Radcliffe Glacier.

Why our name should be associated with such a distinguished array aroused curiosity, so an inquiry was dispatched to the Board of Geographic Names, United States Department of the Interior, in Washington, D. C. The answer, signed by Meredith F. Burrill, executive secretary, is as follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of June 30 in which you request information on the origin of the names Coghill River, Coghill Point, and Coghill Lake in Alaska.

"According to our files, the name Coghill was first applied in this area by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins who were in the area in 1910. Grant was associated with Northwestern University. Although our files do not identify the person for whom these features were named, the assayer for the expedition is listed as W. H. Coghill, Northwestern University.

"Scientific directories list a William Hawes Coghill, formerly a professor of metallurgy at Northwestern University, now residing at your address.

"Can you give us any information as to the naming of these

features? We would greatly appreciate hearing from you, so that we may include additional information in our files."

GEORGE ELLETT COGHILL (7)

Letter from George Ellett Coghill (7) to Carrie Coghill (7) at Colorado Springs, Colorado:

Tuscana [Cunard Line]—April 29—28 [1928]

Sunday

Dear Carrie:—

I have just written John a letter which I hope will reach him by his birthday, but it is scarcely possible for we will not reach Plymouth till evening and this is our ninth day out. Unless the letter makes better time westward than I have eastward it can scarcely get to its destination before the tenth.

I might have sent you a message through John and let this writing go till I reach London on Tuesday but it occurred to me that you and he might separate at Colorado Springs, the one or the other go on homeward. In that case you might not get word from me very soon unless I wrote you directly.

We were to reach Plymouth this morning; but an S.O.S. call carried us on the back track to find a sailing vessel that called for medical aid, losing us about a half day (We did not find the ship) and this morning we ran into a dense fog and are making slow time. I am afraid we will not be able to see the famed coast of Cornwall. It appears now that we will pass the coast in the night. We are due to call on Monday at Havre, France, and reach London Tuesday morning.



IN MEMORY OF

GEORGE ELLETT COGHILL

MARCH 17, 1872 - JULY 23, 1941

PROF. OF ANATOMY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

1913 - 1925

THE GREAT USE OF A LIFE IS TO SPEND
IT FOR SOMETHING THAT OUTLASTS IT

Memorial to George Ellett Coghill (7) at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

This is our ninth day out. It has been a very comfortable voyage, but gray and chilly. Only one day of sunshine when I could really enjoy being on deck. That was yesterday, and I think I took on a bit of color from the sun.

I am wondering when you will go on home to Monmouth. You have not said. I should rather expect you to return in May. It is a question where to address you.

The home going will bring you into a strange and sad situation: the Pollard house without Uncle Lou. I wonder how they will get along. I should think it might mean the breaking up of the old home, particularly if Winnie should not rally from her accident or if her old trouble grew worse. Fortunately the two boys must be pretty well fixed and able to care for their mother.

Well! I see sunshine again. We seem to have emerged from the fog bank. Possibly I'd better stroll about a bit—looking for land, like Columbus, so to speak. With best wishes and regards to Hazel—

Affectionately, your brother

G. E. Coghill

George was en route to study at the feet of German educators. In his era that sort of "foot worship" was required before one could consider oneself as of the élite in education. George's German credits would aid him in his work for the doctorate he would obtain at Brown University.

OBITUARY OF GEORGE E. COGHILL (7)

The following obituary and headlines about George E.

Coghill (7) were published in the New York Times July 24, 1941:

GEORGE E. COGHILL,
LONG AN EDUCATOR

Ex-Secretary of University of
Kansas, School of Medicine,
Dies in Gainesville, Fla.

RECEIVED ELLIOTT MEDAL

Former Professor of Anatomy
at Wistar Institute—Was
Lecturer and Author

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 23 (AP)—George Ellett Coghill, widely known educator, died in a hospital here today after an illness of six weeks. His age was 69.

Studied at Shurtleff College

Professor Coghill was born on March 17, 1872, in Beaucoup, Ill., the son of John Waller and Elisabeth Tucker Coghill. He attended Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., and later received Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science degrees from Brown University and a Master of Science degree from the University of New Mexico.

In 1899 he became assistant Professor of Biology at the University of New Mexico and a year later married Muriel Anderson of

Albuquerque. They had four sons, Robert DeWolf, James Tucker, Louis Waller, and Benjamin Anderson Coghill, and a daughter, Muriel Coghill.

From 1902 to 1906 Professor Coghill taught biology at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore. Later he taught biology, zoology and embryology at Willamette University, Salem, Ore., and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. In 1913, he joined the staff of the University of Kansas as Professor of Anatomy and during his twelve years there became head of the department and secretary of the School of Medicine.

Taught at Wistar Institute

In 1925 he became Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in Philadelphia, and later served as a member of its board of advisers. Professor Coghill was a visiting lecturer on advanced anatomy at the University College, London, in 1928.

He was managing editor of *The Journal of Comparative Neurology* from 1927 to 1933, contributed many articles to it and was the author of "Anatomy and the Problem of Behavior." In 1934 he received the Daniel Giraud Elliott gold medal from the National Academy of Science.

Professor Coghill was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and belonged to the American Association of Anatomists of which he was a past president; the American Association of Naturalists, the American Association of Zoologists, the American Microscopical Society, the American Eugenics Society, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Association of University Professors, the American Neurological

Association, the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society and the American Psychopathological Association.

His younger brother, William Hawes Coghill, a prominent metallurgical engineer, is connected with the United States Bureau of Mines. . .

SCOPE OF THE CAREER OF JAMES COGHILL (1) AND HIS PROGENY

JAMES HENRY COGHILL, in his book, made an appraisal of James Coghill (1). It is so unusually prophetic of the succeeding generations that it justifies being used as a close of the present work. It follows:

“Accepting as our only available guide the dim and uncertain light which the early history of our country throws over that part of Virginia where he [James Coghill (1)] resided, we are led by it to the conclusion that if he came over with any hopes or expectations of becoming prominent in public affairs, they were never realized, for nowhere in the meagre history of his time have we seen his name mentioned. His aspirations for fame, if ever cherished, must have yielded to the stern practical home duties attendant upon a residence in a new and undeveloped country. It may be that he had no higher ambition than the quiet enjoyment of that political repose to which he and his ancestors had so long been strangers. We hear of him only as a planter, as were most of his descendants to the fourth and fifth generations.”

In living, by proxy, three hundred years of everyday life with our ancestors we have seen the folding letter give way to the government stamped envelope, and the abundant

tidewater waterways supplemented by a network of paved highways.

We have seen the dense forest of Virginia give way to tobacco, and the fertile prairie of Illinois, to the gigantic hybrid corn. We have seen the separation of church and state. We went West and saw in Illinois the specific and absolute "checker-board" rectangular system of land designation which was in sharp contrast to the "crazy quilt" system in Virginia.

We have seen squalor and opulence, ignorance and learning, exquisite gardens and fine mansions. We have seen that no man lives alone nor dies alone, and be it said he cannot write a book alone.

An examination of the three family trees shows that the documentary evidence of the author's American ancestry goes back to the middle sixteen hundreds. Such a continuance of records shows a stability which is gratifying.

Now as "The Family of Coghill Continued" is about to be transposed into a book by the aid of friends and the alchemy of printer's ink, a fitting finale has been sought to punctuate the story and give recognition to the family's three hundred years in the Western World. It can be said that the family has been moderately successful.

FOIBLES OF GENEALOGY

WHEN James Coghill (1) settled in Virginia, he began the weaving of a human skein that cannot, today, be entirely unraveled. And, furthermore, as new generations come forth, the complexities of the skein increase. For that reason the caption of the family tree, "James Coghill (1) and Descendants," is a gross exaggeration. It should have been qualified by "a very small part of."

The skein has now assumed such magnitude that the unraveling would be a stupendous task. The only virtue in what the author offers here is the pointing out of threads here and there that may be grasped by any Coghill inclined to interview possible relatives and then have the urge to reconcile himself to many months of search for deeds, wills, marriages, and other data in the county court houses, and for other possible sources of Coghill information, such as Coghills listed in telephone and city directories. The Richmond (Virginia) City Directory shows more than two dozen Coghills. As for the early records, some of the early recorders wrote a hand that would put many of us to shame;

however their spelling of proper names was often extremely careless.

The author regrets that the limitations of space made it impossible to include in this volume more information about the distaff side of the family. Possibly these omissions are more serious than at first they seem. Maybe the following quip by a father, annoyed by an egotistical and saucy son, is applicable here: It seems that a smart son was ridiculing his father for being a "nit wit," and the father replied, "Well, son, at least I selected a good mother for you." If the Coghill family of today amounts to anything, it may be largely because the men were unusually clever in selecting good mothers for posterity.

A discouraging and baffling obstacle in the way of the researcher is the fact that the distaff side of families is all but ignored.

Whereas we have traced, to the present time, the descent of the Coghills in the New World from the first generation we could locate, we will now reverse the scale and ascend to the earliest. To do this we will apply geometric progression. The progression goes as follows: I have two ancestors of the sixth generation, four ancestors of the fifth, eight of the fourth, sixteen of the third, thirty-two of the second, and sixty-four of the first. So it seems that our James Coghill was only one of sixty-four of my ancestors in

the first generation and one of a total of one hundred twenty-six ancestors in the six generations under consideration.

The frailty of genealogy lies in the fact that when the student thinks he has finished, he has only begun.

KNOWN OWNERS OF COPIES OF "THE FAMILY OF COGHILL"

Of "The Family of Coghill," by James Henry Coghill, which has plates, portraits, and coats of arms, only a few copies are known to be extant. The libraries listed below have copies:

Yale University
New Haven Connecticut

Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Genealogical Society
Church of Jesus Christ

Newberry Library
Chicago, Illinois

Latter Day Saints
Salt Lake City, Utah

New England Historic
Genealogical Society
9 Ashburton Place
Boston, Massachusetts

University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Detroit Public Library
Detroit 2, Michigan

Virginia Historical Society
Lee House
707 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

New York State Library	Virginia State Library
Albany, New York	Richmond, Virginia
Long Island Historical Society	Williamsburg Library
128 Pierrepont	Goodwin Building
Brooklyn 1, New York	Williamsburg, Virginia

This writer has one copy. Also, he has a copy of the 1904 edition of "Burke's Landed Gentry," by Sir John Bernard Burke, genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry, including American families with British ancestry, with heraldic color plates. It includes the writer and has some Coghill history. The material is on page 3058.

Copies of "The Family of Coghill Continued" will be furnished gratis to the libraries listed above.

SUPPLEMENT¹

THE FAMILY OF COGHILL

The Eldest Branch

PLAYFAIR, in his "British Family Antiquity," Vol. 7, page 226, says, "The origin of this name (Coghill) was most probably derived from a place anciently called Cockel-Hall in the hundred of Claro, in the West riding of Yorkshire; or perhaps from the residence of one of the family on a hill near the river Cock, which runs through a part of that County." As the greater part of the English family names were assumed from a local residence, it is safe to infer that the author of "Family Antiquity" is correct in his conjectures.

The first ancestor, as appears by records formerly in the Castle of Knaresborough; in the same county in which he

¹ This supplement, sponsored by James Henry Coghill, presumably was passed by him to George E. Coghill (7) whose daughter, Muriel Coghill Williamson, contributed it to the present writer from among her treasures. It is written in a beautiful longhand, characteristic of the day before typewriters were available.

resided during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV (1378 to 1413) was

John Cockhill or Coghill, Esq., of Cockhill. It further appears that the name Cockhill which he first bore, was, during the time of his residence at Knaresborough, changed to Coghill, and that all who have borne that name descended from him. The Crest (a cock on a hill) indicates that it was adopted by the family prior to the change of name. Their arms were, Gules on a Chevron; Argent three pillets, a chief sable. Crest on a mount, vert, a Cock with Wings expanded oro. Motto *Non Dormit Qui Custodit*. He left a son,

Thomas Coghill, who married Marjory, daughter of John Slingsby, Esq., of Scriven (Chief Forrester of Knaresborough), by his wife Joan, daughter of Walter Calverly, Esq. The family of Slingsby is a very ancient and famous one, whose seat, Scriven Hall, has been the residence of the heads of the family for over seven centuries. Amongst some of the more distinguished members were Sir Francis Slingsby, the great Nephew of Marjory, the wife of Thomas Coghill; he married Mary, only sister of Thomas and Henry Percy, successively Earls of Northumberland. This lady died in 1598, age 66 years, and Sir Francis died in 1600. They were both buried in the Slingsby family chapel, on the north side of the choir in the Knaresborough church. On an Altar-tomb, are placed fine and whole length figures of each.

The Knight is in complete armour, except helmet, which is placed under his head, a small frill encircles the upper part of his neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left side is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger; his hands are elevated, and at his feet lies a lion, the crest of the family. The lady is habited in a long white robe, her head rests on a pillow, on her right side, upon the skirt of her robe are the Arms of Percy and Brabant; one foot rests against a crescent; as the other, now broken off, formerly did against a lion passant, both crests of the Percy's. The inscriptions are of great length, covering two pages in "*History of Knaresborough.*" In the same chapel is a whole length figure of Sir William Slingsby standing in a niche, his left hand placed on his sword, the right hand on his shield arms, with two lions as supporters.²

Sir Henry Slingsby, the fourth in descent from John, brother to Marjory Coghill was a Member of Parliament from Knaresborough 1640. Playfair says, "He did and suffered much for Charles I, having a large estate he spent the greater part of it in the King's service, and for doing so, the Parliament sequestered the rest; he brought six hundred men, horse and foot into the field to assist the Prince, and did more real service than any other gentleman in Yorkshire,

² Hargrove's *History of Knaresborough.*

being constantly in action until he was overpowered and taken prisoner." Burke says, "Sir Henry adhered to the King through all his troubles, had his estates sequestered, and sold, and lived a ruined man till 1658, when for an attempt, unhappily for him a little too early made, to restore his Majesty, Charles II, he was beheaded, after a mock trial, before a pretended court, 8 June 1658 on Tower Hill, being the time and place also of the execution of the eminent Dr. Hewitt." Hargrove's "History of Knaresborough" contained a full Pedigree of the Slingsby family, and referring to Sir Henry says, "He was a man of deeds rather than words; he said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold; persisted in his loyalty, and told the people he died for being an honest man."

His sons were honored afterwards by Charles II, and Sir Thomas, the eldest, succeeded him.

Returning to Thomas Coghill we find that he had issue by Marjory, his wife, two sons, Thomas and Robert, besides other children of whom we find no record. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Coghill, who was twice married, first to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knight of Bracewell in Craven, a descendant of John Tempest, Lord of Bracewell and Waddington, who descended from Roger Tempest who lived during the reign of Henry I where his name is subscribed to several charters cited in the "Monasticon."

By this marriage he had issue, Peter, who died at the age of twenty-four years, Catherine, a nun in Nun Monkton, Ellen, a Votress, and other children, who, if sons, must have died before him, as he was succeeded by his eldest son by his second wife, who was Anne, daughter of ——— Nettleton, Esq., of Roundagrange by his wife ——— Suttle (who was sister to Sir Robert Suttle, Knt., or Sothell of Suttle, or Sothell-Hall in Yorkshire), by whom he had issue

Marmaduke, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Margery. As no records can be found of the last three, they probably died young. He was succeeded by Marmaduke Coghill who in 1555 rebuilt the present Coghill Hall at Knaresborough, which was for several centuries the seat of the heads of the family. The following description of this beautiful place is taken from Hargrove's "History of Knaresborough," published in 1798—now very rare:

Conyngnam House

Formerly Called

Coghill-Hall

"Situated on a small elevation above the river Nidd the length of the fourth front is one hundred and thirty feet, and that of the East, eighty. In the course of the buildings are five projections, forming so many large bow windows from which the Town and Church of Knaresborough, the stately ruins of the Castle, the Bridge over the river with

Belmont Wood, and Bilton Park, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The Dining-Room is thirty-two feet by eighteen.

The Drawing-Room is thirty-one by twenty-four.

The Music-Room is twenty-two by sixteen.

The Library is twenty by twenty.

The lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot called, the Hermitage, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed near a natural cascade, which the river forms by falling over a ridge of rocks; from hence the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadow, wood, and water, which lie below and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views scarce to be equalled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and Alpine scenery of Hagfall.

“This house, for several centuries belonged to the Coghill family but was purchased of Sir John Thomas Coghill, Baronet, with fifty-one acres of land, by the Right Honorable the Countess of Conyngham, in the year 1796.”

Marmaduke Coghill married Maude, daughter of John Pullein or Pulleyn of Killing-Hall; Stewart of Knaresborough and Rippon, by his wife, Jane (daughter of Thomas Rosse, Esq., of Ingmanthorp), and if Playfair is correct, he, Marmaduke, had twenty-one children by this marriage;

as we can find reference to only three, William, Thomas, and John, the presumption is that many of them died young. We learn that William, the eldest, died without issue. John, one of his younger sons, was a Merchant in London, and will be referred to under the head of the Junior branches of the family. He was succeeded by Thomas Coghill, the eldest surviving son, who in the twenty-second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1580) married Isabella, daughter of ——— Talantyne, Esq., of Carlisle, sister of William Talantyne, incumbent of Kirby Overblows in Yorkshire, and Routhbury in Northumberland. He had issue three daughters, Jane, Frances, and Mary, of whom we have no record, and one son

Thomas Coghill, who succeeded him; and married Beatrice, daughter of William Halley, Esq., of York, and had issue, John, Thomas, and Isabella, who married William Mann, Esq., of Thorp Hazlewood York. We have no account of Thomas.

John Coghill, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He married Lucy, daughter of Charles Tancred, Esq., of Whixley, a family both ancient and honorable. The name was originally spelled Tankered, which Le Nerve says was a great name among the Danes. There is a full pedigree of the family in Hargrove's "History of Knaresborough," taken from a painting on the side of the staircase at Whixley Hall, the seat of the family. Charles Tancred, father to

Lucy, who married John Coghill was the eleventh in descent from the first in the Pedigree. He died 1644. Against the wall in the Whixley Church is a monument with the following inscription. "In this chancel is buried Charles Tancred (the same mentioned above) Sir Richard Tancred, his son, Knt. Charles Tancred, Esq., his grandson, and Christopher Tancred, Esq., his great-grand-son, Master of Harriers to King William III, all lords of the Manor of Whixley. He was the youngest son of Thomas Tancred, of Boroughbridge by Jane, co-heir of Mr. Paver of Branton, and married Barbara, daughter of William Wyville, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, Sir Richard, his eldest son, was knighted by King Charles I for his services and great sufferings in the civil wars. But though his posterity may have found the effects of his loyalty by the diminution it made in their fortune, yet it was lost in espousing the royal cause." This monument and inscription was probably placed there by Christopher Tancred, Esq., son of the last named on monument. He died August 1754 unmarried, left Whixley Hall and his estate there, for the maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen; a separate apartment is assigned to each of them, and the whole company, if in health dine together every day. Attached to the residence is a chapel, and an annuity is provided for Clergymen who officiate.

We have not been successful, thus far, in our efforts to ascertain whether there was more than one child by this

marriage. . . [One wonders if there were another son; if so, whether or not he were James, our first American ancestor.] The only issue that we have any record of is Sir John Coghill, L.L. D., who succeeded him, and died in 1699. He was a Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and an advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court in that Kingdom. He was Knighted in the Castle of Dublin June 5th 1686, by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom. Sir John probably first went to Ireland on business connected with his government, and afterwards took up his residence there, still however retaining Coghill Hall. He and his successors are always spoken of as of that place. He married Hester, daughter of Tobias Cramer, Esq., of Ballyfoile, who for his services in the reduction of Ireland, under Cromwell, had the lands of Ballyfoile assigned him; and was Sheriff of Dublin in 1653, and died 1655. He was the eldest son of Belthazar Cramer, a High German-born Col. of a regiment in Ireland, and made a denizen of that County 28th May, 1639.

By this marriage Sir John had seven sons and two daughters, five of which sons, Thomas, John, Toby, Henry, and Torrard, died young; the other two were Marmaduke, the eldest, who died a bachelor 1738, and James of whom presently. The following sketch of Marmaduke is copied from the "History of the University of Dublin," by W. B. S. Taylor I. M. A. London Edition, page 419:

“Marmaduke Coghill was a native of Dublin, born in the year 1673. At fifteen years of age he was admitted a student of the University: here he graduated and eventually took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Soon after which the College elected him to the rank of one of its representatives in Parliament; and this very distinguished honor was continued to Mr. Coghill at every general election whilst he lived. Having filled several important offices in the State, he was in the year 1721 appointed Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. This office he held during the remainder of his life, that is nearly seventeen years. He died in 1738.³ In the performance of his public duties, he was a man of unwearied diligence and clearness of judgment: he combined the very rare qualities of being an honest counsellor of the crown, and an independent representative of the people. Among the many benefits that this learned and excellent man conferred on society, is that being one of the original commissioners of the board of first fruits, he in a great measure organized that body; and thus became the great, and indeed principal cause of the numerous benefits which have arisen to the established church of Ireland from this circumstance.

“In private life he was greatly esteemed for his benevolence, and all the social virtues. He wrote several able

³ Musgrave's *Obituary* gives his death as 11 March 1739.

papers on finance &c. which have been published in the 'Transactions of the learned Societies.'

"In the same work and on page 222 under the head of 'Returns to Parliament' we find

"In 1713 Sir Marmaduke Coghill, J. U. D., and John Elwood, J. U. D., were returned.

"In 1715 Sir Marmaduke Coghill was again returned along with Samuel Dopping, Esq., L.L. D.

"In 1727 The Right Honorable Marmaduke Coghill was again returned and the Right Honorable Samuel Molyneux was returned.

"In 1739 Alexander MacAuley was elected in the room of Mr. Coghill deceased."

James Coghill, eldest son of John, and brother of Marmaduke, was a Doctor of Law and Register of the Prerogative Court. He died in 1734. He married Anne, daughter of ——— Pierson by whom he had one child, a daughter, Hester Coghill, who married first Lord Fullamoor, afterwards created Earl of Charleville; he died 1764 without issue, after which she married Sir John Mayne who assumed the surname of Coghill by sign-manual, and was created a Baronet. She died without issue.

Of the daughters of Sir John Coghill, Mary died unmarried, Hester married Oliver Cramer, a cousin, and had three sons, Belthazar John, Oliver, and John. Belthazar John married Judith, daughter of Brinsley Butler, Viscount

of Lanesburg and fourth in descent from Lord Abergavenny who was a Nevile, and had one son, John. This son pursuant to the will of his great-uncle, Sir Marmaduke Coghill, and his cousin, Hester Coghill, Countess of Charleville, assumed the name of Coghill by sign-manual, and was created a Baronet in 1778.

It will be seen that on the death of Sir Marmaduke Coghill the male descent by the eldest sons became extinct. This Sir John Coghill, Bart., married Mary, daughter of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, (whose wife was the granddaughter of William, 20th Lord Kerry) ; and had issue John Thomas, Josiah, and seven daughters, five of whom married.

Sir John Thomas Coghill, Bart., the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was born 1766 and as we learn from "Playfair's Family Antiquity," was residing at Coghill Hall in 1789, and probably remained there until 1796 when, as Hargrove tells us, it was purchased of him by the Right Honorable the Countess of Conyngham as has been previously stated. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart., Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy—born 1773 and died June 20th, 1850. He was twice married, first in March 1803 to Sophia, daughter of James Dodson, Esq. This lady died in Normandy in 1817. By her he had issue three daughters, Caroline Mary, Emeline Catharine Egerton (who married in 1839 Rev. Charles Bushe and had six daughters), Josephine, married

to George DeMorgan in 1844 (and had two sons and two daughters) ;

He next married 27th January 1819 Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Right Honorable Charles Kendall Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland (who died in 1848), by whom he had issue, John Jocelyn born 11 February 1826; Kendall Josiah born Aug. 1832; Rosanna Louise, married 1849 to John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle, County Durham; Sidney Catharine married in 1854 to Reverend Samuel Allen Windle; Ann Georgina married 1860 to Rev. William Izon Chevasse; Alice E. Judith, married 1850 to Rev. George Henry Ray; Adelaide Eliza, married 1857 to Major Thomas H. Somerville, late 68th Light Infantry; Florence Charlotte; Sylvester Maria, married Thomas Green, Esq.

Sir Josiah died 20th June 1850, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, present Baronet. He married 18th February 1851 Catharine Frances, second daughter of John, third Lord Plunket, and has issue Nevile Josiah Aylmer born 1852; Egerton Bushe born 1853; Gerald Cramer born 1854; Ethel Charlotte, Claude Plunket, Beatrice Anna, and Violet Alice Penrose.

I am indebted to Sir John Jocelyn Coghill for the pedigree of the Coghills of England which has aided me very much in my remarks.

The Junior Branches of the Family In England

Having given the pedigree of the family by descent from the eldest sons, with occasional sketches of some of its members, we now proceed to state what we have been able to learn in reference to the Junior branches; confining this section of our history to those of them who remained in England.

It will be remembered that Marmaduke Coghill, third in descent from the first who bore the name, had, if the author of "English Family Antiquity" can be relied on, twenty-one children. We have thus far found records of only three, William, who died unmarried, Thomas, the eldest living at the time of his father's death, and who succeeded him, and John who was a merchant in London. We have no way at the present time of ascertaining why none of the other children was mentioned in any of the books we have examined.

John Coghill, the London Merchant, married Susannah, daughter of Dennis Viell of Charleval in Normandy. Prior to his death he removed to Aldenham, County of Hutsford, where he died in 1625. He left two sons, Henry, the eldest, and Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Coghill, Knt., of Blechington, a large Lordship near Oxford, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Sutton, Esq., by whom he had eleven children: 1st, John who died 1628,

aged four years; 2nd, Thomas; 3d, Elizabeth; 4th, Susannah; 5th, John; 6th, Sutton; 7th, Faith; 8th, Hannah, died young; 9th, Catharine; 10th, Anne-Mary, died young, and 11th, Mary. His will shows that all of his children except the first John, Hannah, and Anne Mary were living at the time of its execution 26th May 1659, and that Susannah was married to George Pudsey, Gent., and also one of his sons was married, and had issue; as he bequeaths a legacy to his grandson, Thomas Coghill. Others of his children may have married. In "Burke's Commoners," Vol. 4, page 617, in the Pedigree of Collins, we find Charles Collins of Pembroke College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, born 1666 who married as his second wife, Elizabeth Coghill of Blechington. The lady's residence and date of Mr. Collins' birth make it most probable that she was a granddaughter of Sir Thomas. The pedigree received from Sir John Jocelyn Coghill marks the descendants of Sir Thomas as "all extinct."

Further on may be found a synopsis of his Will. Henry Coghill of Bushey in Hertford County in 1634 and afterwards of Aldenham, eldest son of John, and brother of Sir Thomas, died August 22d 1672, at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried in Aldenham Church, where his monument, and also that of his wife, are still to be seen. He was Sheriff of the County; married Faith Sutton, sister of his brother Thomas' wife; she died 31 May 1670 age seventy-

five years. By her he had issue: 1st, Thomas who died August 18th 1628 age three years; 2d, Elizabeth, who died 20th August 1628 age five years; 3d, Faith died 3 May 1630; 4th, Henry Coghill, Jr., of Aldenham, who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Blyth, of the family of Blyths of Elfferat in Yorkshire, by whom he had three children, Elizabeth, married, first, to Anthony Ettrick, Esq., of the County of Durham, and second, to Jacob, son of Sir John Whittewrong, Baronet of Rothamstead, Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, one son, Thomas, he marrying, and leaving an only son, William, who died without issue.

2d (of Henry Coghill, Jr.) Henry who married Anne, daughter of Robert Nicholl, Esq., of Hertfordshire, and had issue, Mary, Henry, Anne, John, Thomas, Lucy, and Sarah, all of whom died young, except Sarah. She married Robert Hucks, Esq., who died 1748, by whom she had six children, all dying young, but one, Sarah, who married Buckeridge Noeys, Esq., and had two children, Sarah, who died in 1842, and Anne, 1841. 3d (of Henry C., Jr.) Thomas Coghill, who died about 1734.

5th (of the first Henry Coghill) Elizabeth Coghill who died unmarried in 1676 and whose Will may be seen further on.

6th John Coghill of Bentley who died [October] 13th 1714, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in Aldenham Church, where his monument may yet be seen.

He married Deborah, only daughter of William Dudley, Esq., of Elstree in Hertfordshire; she died 31st August 1714, seventy-two years of age, and was buried by the side of her husband. They had issue two children, Lucy Coghill, who, as may be seen by the Will of her Aunt, Elizabeth Coghill, was living 26th October 1676, and Thomas Coghill, who was an Officer in the Army. He was with the allied armies in Bavaria, under the Duke of Marlborough, and was slain at the battle of Donawert, 2d July 1704 in the twenty-third year of his age. This sanguinary battle was long remembered by many English families. The French and Bavarian Armies were posted in an almost impregnable entrenched camp, on the Schellenberg, a high eminence connected by Earth-Works with the town of Donawert. The allied army, after a hard day's march, reached the base of the hill late in the afternoon, and notwithstanding, the fatigue of his troops, Marlborough gave his orders to storm the works. In that fearful charge, in most respects so closely resembling the one made on the same day of the same month, and about the same hour of the day, one hundred and fifty-nine years later, by a Division of Genl. Lee's Army, on the Federal position at Gettysburg, along with more than five thousand of his comrades in arms fell the last male descendant of this branch of the family.

The first Henry Coghill (son of John) of Aldenham,

must have divided his estate between his children, prior to his death, at least it would seem that he must have made settlements on John and Elizabeth, as by his Will he left them only twenty shillings each, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried some six years later than her father, after leaving, including annuity, some sixteen hundred pounds to various persons, bequeaths the remainder of her property, *real and personal* (which was probably the larger part) to her elder brother, Henry.

SYNOPSIS OF HENRY COGHILL'S WILL

After giving a small amount to the poor of the parish, a year's wages extra to each of his servants; "to his servant, Anne Millington, five pounds per annum during her life; "to his god-daughter, Elizabeth Downing, Ten pounds per annum during her life; "to his sonne, John, and daughter, Elizabeth, Twenty shillings each, and "to his eldest son, Henry, who is appointed his sole executor, "the remainder of his property. The Will is witnessed by John Nicoll, and George Smith, and dated 8th May 1672. Proved 20th November 1672.

SYNOPSIS OF WILL OF ELIZABETH COGHILL

"I, Elizabeth Coghill, of Aldenham, in the County of Hertford, Spinster"—"unto Anne Millington, my servant, An Annuity of £15 for life, charged on property in Alden-

ham, and to be paid at or in the now dwelling-house of Henry Coghill, Esq (her brother in Aldenham aforesaid)" —"to my loving brother, John Coghill of Bentley, gent., and Deborah, his wife, fiftie pounds apiece—"to Lucy Coghill, daughter of the said John Coghill £100—"to my loving sister-in-law, Sarah Coghill, now wife of Henry Coghill of Aldenham, £100—"to Elizabeth Coghill, daughter of the said Henry Coghill £500—"to Henry Coghill, sonne of the said Henry £500—"My loving brother, the said Henry Coghill, Sole Executor to whom after payment of my legacies and funeral expenses I give and bequeath all my personal and real estate whatsoever." Dated 26th October 1676. Witness John Nicholl, Bethiah Nicholl, and Margaret Russell. Proved 1 Dec'r. 1677.

SYNOPSIS OF WILL OF SIR THOMAS COGHILL

"I, Sir Thomas Coghill of Blechington, in the County of Oxford, Knight—"to be buried in the chansell of the church of Blechington—"Testator revokes a conveyance made upon certain Trusts to Vincent Barry, the younger, of Tame in the said County of Oxford, Gent., Ralph Deane of Prince Risborough, County Bucks, Gent., and John Dixon of Rowle-right, in said County of Oxford, Gent., by Indenture dated 18th July 1656 of "All those Mannors called or known by the name of Powres, and Alderburyes Mannors with their appurtenances, and of divers Messuages, lands, tenements

and hereditaments lying and being in Blechington aforesaid, and in Hampton Poell, to the said Mannors or any one of them belonging, “and devise as follows—“all my lands unsold and conteyned in the said lease &c., Assigned “To my dear and loving wife, Dame Elizabeth Coghill for life, reverting to such person, and persons to whom I shall hereby give and dispose of the inheritance, or fee simple of the several lands therein conteyned unto—“Unto my second sonne, John Coghill, and his heirs, the Inheritance and fee simple of all that messuage or tenement with all and singular the lands &c. belonging thereto in Blechington now in the possession of John Edgerly, Gent., my messuage or tenement with the lands &c. now in my possession and heretofore in that of William Hawkins. All those four Cottages &c. now in the possession of Goodwife, George Goodwife, Stiles Goodwife, Giles and Goodman Falconer. The messuage where I live, and now dwell, with the gardens. That messuage or tenement with the lands now in the possession of William Aynson, otherwise, Oakes, with the appurtenances (except Chiswell Meade), that messuage or tenement with the close adjoining, now in the possession of Robert Munchion, one messuage or tenement with the lands now or late in the possession of Fra Brathwayt, that messuage or tenement now or late in the possession of William Prickett, and all that messuage or tenement, now or late in the possession of Edward Silversides, all that messuage or tenement

now or late in the possession of John Spindler, that messuage or tenement now or late in the possession of Hester Buckley and all those several messuages and tenements now or late in the several possessions or occupations of Richard, Kent., Richard Parratt, William Greene, John Bidwell and Thomas Judge, and also the house called the Town-house.—Unto my sonne, Sutton Coghill, and his heirs all that messuage or tenement with the lands &c. heretofore in the possession of Mary Bawden, widow, deceased, and now in my possession. My messuage or tenement and lands, now or late in the possession of Henry Verney, all that messuage or tenement now or late in the possession of Richard Dennett, that messuage or tenement and lands, now or late in the possession ——— Matthews and all those cottages now in the possession of Widow Dodur, Thomas Drake, Rice Evans Richard Gibbs, Widow Kent and Richard Munchion, and also all that my coppice called the Lynch.—“Unto my dear wife, Dame Elizabeth Coghill, Vincent Barry, the elder of Tame, Esq., and Vincent Barry, the younger, his sonne. Certain messuages, tenements, lands &c. in Trust, to sell same and pay thereunto “Unto my said sonne, John Coghill, £800—To “my said sonne, Sutton” £800—to “my daughter, Faith Coghill £1000—to “my daughter, Catharine Coghill £800—To “my daughter,” Mary Coghill £800—To “my Grand-child, “Thomas Coghill” £500—unto my

“daughter, Elizabeth Coghill,” £50 to buy her a Ring—and same sum to my “daughter, Susan” for like purpose. To my son, Thomas Coghill £100 to buy him a Ring and to my loving friend and counsellor, Sir William Morton £5 to buy him a Ring—all my books wheresoever they are to my sonne, John Coghill—To my daughter, Susan Pudsey, wife of George Pudsey, Esq., residue of my lands in Blechington, herein and hereby not disposed of given or bequeathed, together with the said two Mannors called Powres Mannor and Alderbury’s Mannor.” Unto my said sonne, John Coghill, and his heirs, after the decease of Dame Elizabeth Coghill, my wife, whom I do hereby make” &c. Sole Executor. To her all my leases, goods, plate, Household Stuff and personal estate whatsoever—“my very loving friends, Sir Robert Croke, Knt., and my cousin, Jo Dixon,” Overseers. Dated 26th May 1659. Witnesses, William Morton, William Wansbrough, and Laurence Breuer.

By Codicil date 1 June 1659 and witnessed by William Morton, Christopher Barry, and Nicholas Gaudy, Testator revokes his bequest to his sonne, John Coghill, of the Inheritance and Fee-Simple of the Messuages or Tenement and lands in Blechington in the possession of John Edgerly, Gent., and the messuage lands &c. or cottages in the occupation of William Hawkins, Goodwife, George Goodwife, Stiles Goodwife, Gyles, and Goodman Falconer, and gives

the same to his dear and loving wife, Dame Elizabeth Coghill, to be disposed of as she thinks fit. Proved December 1659.

The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, refer to the death of four other Coghills, one in Lincoln, two in London, and one in Knaresborough. We have not been able to trace any of these.

In 1639-40 the Estate of John Coghill of Lincoln's Inn was administered upon.

Feby. 14, 1665-6 Admr. to Thomas Coghill of Knaresborough County of York was granted to John Coghill the cousin and next of kin.

October 27, 1657 Admr. to Thomas Coghill, late of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, London, was granted to Henry Bonner and John Spence [Spencer?] who were also appointed Guardians to Thomas Coghill, a minor, the only child of the deceased.

March 14, 1666 Admr. to Thomas Coghill (referred to above as a minor), late of the Parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, London, was granted to John Coghill, the nephew by the brother and next of kin.

Recorded in the same court is the Will of Susannah Coghill, wife of Thomas Coghill of the Parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, and mother to Thomas, his son, who

was when she married Mr. Coghill the Widow of the late Brandon Wetherill of London. After giving several small legacies to her relations, and to Sir Thomas Trevor and "My Ladie Trevor" she bequeathed the residue of the property which she held in her own right, to her husband and their son. Sir Thomas Trevor is Sole Executor. The Will is dated 12th May 1655. Witnesses, Ed Owen, Ann House and Thomas Barber. Proved 28th August 1657.

It may be well to mention that records from various remote parts of England at these early dates were not unfrequently kept in London.

WORKS CONSULTED

Loge's "Peerage and Baronetage" ["Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage of the British Empire," by Lodge?]

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† When known, the generation number is given in indexing the Coghill family names, to facilitate locating the names on the charts.

‡ The English Coghills listed under the Coghill name are marked with an asterisk, and follow in alphabetical order the American members of the family of the same name. No attempt has been made to distinguish between the generations in indexing the English branch of the Coghill family.

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